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ANTI-SENTIMENTAL.

Such a funny fambily!
Us children hate to say
Papa! Allus call him paw!
Even up to May!
Says she'd call him papa, but,
By the continental,
Half afraid 'at we 'ud think
She's gittin' sentimental!

Onct she was away an' stayed
About a year or so,
An' then said papa 'stid o' paw
When she come home, you know!—
But said it kind o' low an' looked
At me an' Joe an' Mamie.
An' acted like she didn't keer,
But worryin' jist the samey!

No one dassent even kiss
Our paw fer fear they'll do
Something 'at's sentimental, an'
Our paw's the same way, too!
We've got to all act kind o' mean
When we're at home, fer maybe
If we git good we're liable
To kind o' act the baby!
—Indianapolis Sun.

SUN CAR IS DUG UP.

Chariot of Ancient Worshipers Discovered in a Danish Bog.

"In a peat moor of Trundholm, in the Danish island of Seeland, a remarkable discovery has been made in connection with the sun worship which once was widely diffused among the whole Germanic race—Teutons, hence also Anglo-Saxons, Danes, Swedes and Norwegians," says Karl Blind.

"Six inches under the decayed vegetable growth was found a bronze sun chariot, partly broken, which represents the disk of the heavenly orb drawn on three pairs of wheels by a horse. This hieratic object was unearth near Nykjobing, where, according to the distinguished archaeologist and director of the National Museum at Copenhagen, Dr. Sophus Muller, many objects of a similar style have been discovered before.

"Danish writers conclude that this sun chariot must be about 3,000 years old. Yet it is of no mean artistic merit. The sun disk is covered with a circular and spiral ornamentation, different on its two sides. The design was evidently first worked in with a graver, and then a thin plate of gold was pressed in. The horse, rather archaically shaped, was connected with the disk by loop-holes on his neck for slipping reins through. His tail was not docked, for the animal, cast hollow, shows an opening at the tail, where of old probably a horsehair appendage was put in.

"The disk is only 13½ inches long. The whole structure, the wheels of which are now damaged, could no doubt have been rolled about on an altar. The fact of its having been purposely broken points to an ancient sacrificial custom in the North. This wasteful practice of destroying valuable things by way of an offering to the gods has its counterpart in the law of Odin, which said that 'the dead should be burnt, and that everything he had valued, been their own should be carried to the pyre.'

"The Odin in question, I may add, is not the god of that name, but a semi-mythical, semi-historic conqueror, according to the Norse saga, he came up with his Asic people from the shores of the Black Sea, marching through Gardariki (Russia) and Saxony (Germany), crossing over to Denmark, and thence to Scandinavia. When dying from illness he marked himself with a spear, so as not to die a 'straw-death,' and was cremated with great pomp.

"As to the wasteful practice mentioned, it is on record that the Vikings, by their Berserk bravery, recouped themselves frequently enough in foreign lands, where they got many valuable things, when appearing as somewhat unwelcome seaside visitors.

"The elaborate involutions in the designs on the sun disk remind us to some extent of the ornamentation found at Mykene, Tiryns and Troy. These were, in most ancient times, not Hellenic, but Thrakian (Thracian) settlements and strongholds. Now, the Thrakians—red or golden-haired, tall, martial, musical, much addicted also to the cup, as they are described by classical writers—were kindred to the Germanic, Gatic or Gothic stock. The line of their tribal connections can be traced from southeastern Europe and Asia Minor up to the High North.

"It is recorded also that since olden times there was a 'sacred road,' or trade route, from a northern Scythian region down to the Adriatic Gulf, on which road amber was carried from the Baltic and the German Ocean to the South. All this might make us ask whether there has been, perhaps, some early artistic intercourse even between the South and the North.

"On the other hand, the place where this sun chariot was embedded seems to point to a time when—at least, so far as we know—there was not yet any such communication. Herodotus, in the fifth century before our era, would not even believe in the existence of a sea in the north. He was not aware of the Baltic. Pytheas, the Hellenic mathematician and astronomer, who went from Massilia (Marseilles) to Britain, through the German Ocean, into the Baltic, where he found Teutons and Goths, and then up, in all probability, to Shetland and the Orkneys, if not even near Iceland, was the first Greek who saw those northern seas in the third century before our era.

"Dr. Sophus Muller believes that the work discovered in the Trunkholm moor had probably been made in the country where it has been found, or, at any rate, in that region where there was once a population of the same common culture and mode of life—namely, in Southern Scandinavia and in the most northern German lands."

"For my part, I am prepared to show that the beautiful Hellenic myth of the Heliades, or Sun Daughters—who, when weeping for the death of their brother Phaeton, were changed into trees, their tears becoming amber—is evidently a tale originally brought southward from the north in the course of trade.

"The Radanos (or Eridanos) river, at which the Greek myth was localized, was already declared by Pliny to be quite at variance with geography and with the places where amber is really found. But there was a River Radnan, a confluent of the Vistula, near the Baltic, from which the Greeks obtained amber. Now, this Radan was, as usual, provided with the Hellenic ending 'os,' and afterward erroneously mixed up with the Eridanos, or Po.

"Sun worship, as Pytheas already stated, existed in the north. It was a cult widely prevailing among the Germanic race—even more so than in the south; for in the north the sun is essentially a beneficent star; while in the south it is often a bringer of death, of plague and of agricultural distress.

"In the Edda we repeatedly meet with a Sun Chariot—nay, even a Sun Daughter. In old German poetry tales and folklore there is an overwhelming mass of evidence for the same cult. The passages in the poetical and the prose Edda, or Norse Scripture, amply testify to a belief in a sun drawn by a steed. And now, at last, the visible proof of that ancient, even prehistoric, creed of our common forebears has been bodily brought from under the earth, where it was so long hidden."—London Illustrated News.

EQUIPPED FOR A JOURNEY

With 10 cents in money, a shotgun, a shot pouch and a ticket to Little Rock, Arkansas, Bill Luke, as happy as a lark, boarded westbound train No. 11, Tuesday, to seek his fortune in the West. Bill is a dusky denizen of the South Point section and his profession is farming. For two years past he has tilled the soil for Mr. Martin Brymer, and during all the time he denied himself the luxuries of life to save money for the trip and spent his idle moments dreaming of the time when the pile would be large enough to take him West. Bill came to town Tuesday to start on his trip. Never having ridden on a train, the experience of purchasing a ticket was a novel one. Mr. Henderson Long, of the firm of Long Brothers, came to his assistance and purchased the ticket for him. When this was paid for Bill was 10 cents to the good. When asked as to what he would do for something to eat, Bill said he would do without till he got to Little Rock. Bill's wife and several little Bills were left behind with Bill's father-in-law, where they will live till he returns with his fortune.—Gastonia Gazette.

ODD SORT OF MONKEY

Have you ever seen a monkey similar to the one shown in the accompanying picture. Probably not, unless you have traveled in West Africa, for monkeys of this species are seldom found in captivity. Mangabeys they are called, and they are small, alert and cunning. Moreover,

their eyelids are white and for this reason they are popularly known as "the white eyelid" monkeys. No one seeing one of these animals for the first time can fail to be impressed with its peculiarly uncanny appearance, which is mainly due to its large eyes and its ghastly eyelids.

WISDOM FOR WIVES.

A country vicar in the old country was noted for his excellent fatherly advice to young couples he wedded. He had printed cards of advice, which he used to distribute, besides giving guidance verbally, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. One of the cards was for the man and the other for the woman. That to the woman ran as follows: "When you marry him, love him. After you marry him, study him. If he is honest, honor him. If he is generous, appreciate him. When he is sad, cheer him. When he is cross, amuse him. When he is talkative, listen to him. When is quarrelsome, ignore him. If he is slothful, spur him. If he is noble, praise him. If he is confidential, encourage him. If he is secretive, trust him. If he is jealous, cure him. If he cares naught for pleasure, coax him. If he favors society, accompany him. If he does you a favor, thank him. When he deserves it, kiss him. Let him think how well you understand him, but never let him know that you 'manage' him.

BEAUTY'S JUST VALUE.

How utterly absurd it is to tell a girl that beauty is of no value, dress of no use! Beauty is of value, a girl's whole prospects and happiness in life may often depend upon a new gown or a becoming hat, and if she has five grains of common sense, she will find this out, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. The great thing is to teach her their just value, and that for real happiness there must be something better under the hat than a pretty face. But never sacrifice truth, and let the future and its many responsibilities be steadily borne in mind.

CARING FOR A BABY LEOPARD

In India the young of wild animals are frequently used as household pets. A baby leopard, for instance, is said to be much more interesting than an ordinary cat, without being any more ferocious. A pet leopard is shown posing for its picture in the accompanying photograph. It did not behave very well and its owner was obliged to hold it up before the camera much against its will.

Being the True Story of a Leap Year Proposal

It was Leap Year at last; also January, and even as the wandering Dagoes finished playing ragtime tunes on the ash barrels and hustled hence for home, cold, dark night rapidly drew apace.

From the front windows of a handsome residence in a swell neighborhood, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, electric lights blazed forth in shameful splendor and illuminated a small portion of the world without, not to speak of one or two trees and the hitching post. Electric lights are more fashionable than kerosene, and don't smell so much like Oil City. It was the home of Mr. Charley Gushing. Charley's good old pop lived there, too, but merely for the purpose of paying the freight.

One by one the minutes flew by like little sparrows flitting for a soft place to roost, and finally the clock on the city hall chimed the hour of 9. Other clocks around town repeated the stunt.

It was then that a carriage drawn by real horses drew up in front of Charley's door, and a handsome young lady alighted. She was dressed in winter wear and wore a smile to match. Hopping up the marble steps, she rang the bell, or, rather, she pushed the button and the bell did the rest. Of course, a servant opened the door, and bowed as low as could be expected on three dollars a week and board.

"Is Mr. Charley Gushing in?" asked the beautiful girl in a sweet extra-session voice.

"Shure, mum, an' he's upstairs dressing," replied the servant. "Will yez take a sate in the parlor?"

"Thank you, I will be seated in the parlor," said the sweet one; "tell Charley that I am here."

An hour passed, and then another hour. In the meantime dear mamma passed a dozen times and never failed to rubber in. Finally Charley came downstairs and entered the parlor, complaining that he had a dreadful headache, and that it had exhausted him awfully to dress. Languidly seating himself at the piano, he began to hammer the heart out of "Hiawatha" and said it looked like snow. Miss De Smith—for the young lady was no other Smith—replied that it did, and then gently taking Charley's hand, tore him away from "Hiawatha" and led him to the sofa. The rest was easy. In just two seconds she had a double hitch on his slender waist and was looking at him with soulful eyes of love.

"Charley, dear Charley," she cried, "I have waited four long years for you to get busy, and my time has come at last. Oh, Charley, I love you madly, fondly, devotedly. Will you be my sweet little husband?"

"Miss De Smith—Clara—don't, don't! I haven't got the price—I mean I am not worthy of this great sacrifice on your part."

"Don't let that worry you, dearie; you are the sweetness of my life, the scales on which I weigh my sugar. Come, Charley, dear, say that you will be mine, and hurry up about it, for leap year will not last forever, and in four more years I will have to pad and use face powder. Just that one little word 'Yes,' and make me the happiest girl this side of the Schuylkill."

"Y-e-s-s," came the sweet sound from Charley's cigaret holder, "but you'll have to ask papa."

Smack! smack! sounded a pair of kisses, and then came a lingering embrace.

"Charley," said Miss De Smith, "where is your old man?"

"You will find him in the library, Clara, or in the saloon around the corner."

"Just hold down this sofa, please, while I mingle in his society a few seconds."

Without the least fear the beautiful girl proudly swept into the library. Old man Gushing was there. The saloon around the corner had closed for the night.

"Mr. Gushing," said she, "I want to ask you for the hand of your son, Charley."

"What!" screamed the old man, "do you mean it, or are you giving me a game of josh?"

"I mean it; there are worse than Charley in the bughouse, and besides, I don't want to take any chances on waiting for another leap year."

"Have you any means of supporting a husband?"

"I have a wrist-bag; also a purse, and a small pocket-book inside of that; but not a cent do I own."

"Do you think that you can live on love?"

"No; but I could stand in a department store or take in washing, which is better than being an old maid, and besides Charley might be induced to get a job at some light work."

"Don't you believe it. However, I like your nerve, and since it is only a question of time when I will have to employ a keeper for him, you might as well have the position now."

"Oh, papa, dear papa; how can I thank you?"

"There, there, daughter; break away and run in and tell Charley the glad news. It is a weight off of my mind. In the meantime, I will inform his mamma just to see her throw a society faint."

Back to the parlor rushed the beautiful girl, and smothered in kisses, poor Charley was held up and compelled to name the glad day.

BIGGEST DIAMOND

The very commonplace looking little stone illustrated herewith is the largest known diamond in the world. It is shown in about its actual size. The diamond it will be seen, is uncut and is in exactly the form in which it was found. The stone weighs 971 carets and is valued at $150,000. It is a product of the

Kimberley mines and is not, so perfect as many others, or its value would, of course, be much greater. Its form, besides, makes it necessary to sacrifice considerable of its bulk if ever perfectly dressed and cut.

THE DEAN'S DELICACY.

D. Pigou, the dean of Bristol, had been pointing out the openings in church work to an audience of clerics and lay women of devoted lives. In getting down to specific cases, as he confesses in his recent books, "Odds and Ends," he said.

"Next to opportunity we think of the instrument fitted to the opportunity. Naturally our thoughts turn to widows who are 'widows indeed,' whom God has taken aside from the world by sorrow for a life of devotion to His service."

The dean paused. He was thinking secondly of unmarried women. Why he did not say unmarried women he cannot understand. He thinks he may have been nervous about using the old-fashioned word spinster, so he said:

"Next we think of those women whose prospects of marriage are slowly fading."

There was an instant roar of laughter, in which the archbishop and some of the married lay women joined. The discomfited dean deprecated the unseemly merriment as best he could. But he did not mend matters greatly, for he went on:

"Many of whom I have in my mind's eye."

There was another burst of laughter, and Dean Pigou went hurriedly on to "thirdly."—Youth's Companion.

TRADES FOR CLERGYMEN

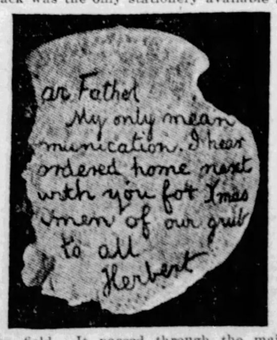
A Suggestion From One Who Has Pondered Statistics.

One cannot question the practical good sense of the advice given to candidates for the ministry by a prominent Philadelphia clergyman in urging them to learn some trade either before or after their ordination. He has examined the statistics of the various Protestant denominations, and has been appalled by the number of ministers who are without a charge. He thinks that a trade would be a good thing to fall back on in such cases, besides standing the minister in good stead in many ways while still in the pulpit.

The advice is applicable to men entering almost any of the learned professions, but particularly so to clergymen, who run greater risks, apparently, than any class of professionals of being "laid off" from the regular line of work. Most of the large denominations have a fund to provide for their superannuated clergy, but the stipends awarded are usually too meager to do more than pay for the barest necessities of life.—Leslie's Weekly.

LETTER ON A BISCUIT

During the Boer war a note was received in London from the front written on a piece of army biscuit. The hardtack was the only stationery available in



the field. It passed through the mail safely, which is in itself a compliment to the mail system or a reflection on the army rations, as you please.

Got What He Wanted.

Governor S. R. Van Sant, of Minnesota, received a letter from an office seeker recently, which read something like this:

"I want to be an office holder. I am not particular as to what office I hold, and anything within your power to confer will be acceptable. Any old office left over will do."

The governor appointed him a notary public, and sent him a bill for three dollars.—Philadelphia Post.

The Whip Hand

A Tale of the Pine Country

By Samuel Merwin

Author of "The Road to Frontenac." Joint author of "Calumet K."

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CHAPTER XVI:—THE PINE COMES IN.

"That settles it," exclaimed Halloran, tossing a letter on the desk.

Crosman looked up.

"We've placed our last order for lumber this season," said Halloran.

"Have the Trust people waked up?"

"Yes. Our Oconomowoc man writes that they refuse to sell him another foot unless they're assured that it won't come to us. They're pretty late about it. We've got nearly all we want. Well, that ends it, anyhow. The next thing is to get it all in. There's no use paying storage to all those fellows now that we're found out. I wish you'd see about getting both steamers off as soon as you can—send them to Chicago and Milwaukee, where we have the biggest lots. We'll write for steamers and schooners for the other towns."

"Can we get it all in the yards? There's a lot here now."

"Got to. It will crowd up close to the mills, but we can't help it."

"That will raise the insurance premium—clear up to the mill rate.

"I know it."

"Do you want me to go ahead with the insurance?"

"No; not yet. Speak to me again about it in a day or so. This lumber isn't going to help us out very far if we let all our profits go out in storage and commissions and carriage and insurance. I don't know but what we'll have to carry it ourselves. It isn't just the weather I'd have picked out—but this business isn't of our choosing, anyway. I'd like to find out how much old G. Hyde knows about us. I don't believe he's got on the track of the whole stock."

And so the order ent out to concentrate all the lumber at Wauchung; and at the flying word, passing from house to house, that at last there was to be work at the yards, Wauchung stirred and aroused. Again men came flocking to the office, shouldered peavies and cant-hooks and clamoring for employment. Sailors appeared to man the steamers and were set to scrubbing and polishing. Coal wagons rumbled through the yards to the wharves, bringing food for the furnaces. Men went about grinning and joking and slapping backs heartily, and swapping yarns about the Old Gentleman in his palmy days, ten and twenty years before. Robbie MacGregor appeared, fatter than ever after his enforced idleness, growling at all the known works of the Creator, and refusing to speak civilly to any one until he had let himself into his greasy blue overalls and was free to finger his levers, and dress down the oilers, and swear gloriously at the new hands in the stokeroom.

"Good-afternoon, Mr. Halloran," said Captain Craig, when he reached the office. "When are we to start"

"Tonight, if you have your men. MacGregor's on hand now, getting up steam."

"Good for Robbie."

"By the way, Captain, I'll try to have some work for George as soon as the first lot of lumber gets in."

"That's good. You'll find him ready for you. I'll be glad to get started again myself—it's been a mean pull; and there just wasn't any getting along with Robbie. I never saw him so down. Dry weather, isn't it."

"Yes, better for you than for us. Are you going to let Bigelow steal your men off you this trip?"

"I hardly think so."

"You may have a chance yet—you're to go to Chicago."

The Captain smiled dryly. He was in fine mettle now; his clear eyes and sound color belied his wrinkles and the white streaks in his hair. "I wish he'd try it," he replied. "We'll be glad to hear from him any time."

Late that afternoon the two steamers swung away from the wharves, one after the other, steamed out through the channel, passed the life-saving station and the lighthouse, and headed, the Higginson Number 1, southeast-by-southward Chicago, the Number 2 southwest toward Milwaukee, to bring in the first loads of lumber. And a thrill went through the yards, where there were a few men at work, and passed on to the long lines of waiting laborers outside, as the shouts of the officers and the rumble of the engines and the wash of the propellers sounded through the dry autumn air. The mills were still silent; the little world that depended almost for its existence on the movements of that machinery was still suffering from poverty and idleness, was still facing the possibility of a winter without employment; but somehow the sight of the two steamers once more plowing up the water of the harbor, of the blue smoke once more spreading low over the sand-dunes and over the sparkling lake that stretched beyond, spoke to them of new life at the Higginson yards. If the steamers were started out after the long wait, why might not the mills be soon humming and singing again, why might not the axe again flash and strike in the forest, and the songs of the river gang again ring down the long reaches of pine-edged water? The possibility was in the thoughts of them all as their eyes followed the steamers far out into the lake, and lingered on the fading smoke long after the boats themselves had dropped over the southwestern horizon. It was something to be moving again; and every one was a little more cheerful that evening for what they had seen and felt.

Now that the steamers were on the way, Halloran found that he had a problem on his hands. More than six million feet of lumber demands a large area, and the question of getting it into the yards was a serious one.

The Higginson yards occupied a peninsula, formed on the inland side by the Wauchung River, on the other side by the harbor. This harbor was in reality a small lake, such as one will find duplicated every little way for a hundred and fifty miles on the eastern coast of Lake Michigan. The prevailing west winds have thrown up a line of high dunes along this shore, forming a natural dam at the mouth of each of the many small rivers. The government had at Wauchung, as at many similar places, dredged out a channel that enabled steamers to get in to the wharves and to turn in the harbor.

The two mills were on the upper or river side of the peninsula, where they could receive the logs that were floated down from the timberlands.

From the mills the cut timber was run out on elevated tramways and piled along the wharves. Ordinarily there was a wide space between the mills and the nearest pile of lumber. There was a provision, indeed, in the insurance policies, that it could not be piled nearer than two hundred feet without the payment of a higher premium; and if the piles should extend within fifty feet of the mills the rate mounted to an almost prohibitive point.

The yards were surrounded by water on three sides—on the fourth were the cottages of the laborers and of the other poorer residents of the town. Halloran had a choice, then, between piling the lumber close around the mills (there being already a considerable quantity in the yards) and either paying the higher rate of insurance or going without, or carting it off and renting outside land for storage, thus adding a new item to his expenses. Every spare moment between this day and the arrival of the first steamer was spent in looking over the yards and planning the arrangement so as to get the best advantage of the space.

It was on the second day after the departure of the steamers that Crosman burst into the office and cried:

"She's coming in—the Number Two! I saw her funnels over the sand-hills."

His excitement was catching, and Halloran got up from his desk and looked out the window. Sure enough, there was the smoke, far out along the sky-line. A moment later, looking between the channel piers, he caught a glimpse of the steamer heading in toward the lighthouse.

Watchful eyes had already seen her from the cottages near the beach; and as man after man hurried over to the yards to get an early place in the lines, the news spread through Wauchung. These men did not know what it meant—Bigelow was a myth to them, known, if at all, merely as an employer of labor twenty miles up the lake—but there was the steamer, bringing in a cargo of lumber that must be discharged and piled, and this meant work. Soon she was entering the channel; and they could see her Captain standing on the wheel-house roof with a hand resting on the bell-pull. And while Halloran went over to the wharf to direct the work, Crosman was kept busy giving out time-checks and cant-hooks and sending man after man across the yards.

Then she was in the harbor, was slipping up to the wharf; the engine-room bell jingled, and the propeller churned the water; the lines were thrown out and caught by eager hands, and the Higginson No. 2 lay motionless at the wharf, her deck piled high with yellow hemlock and pine. The laborers swarmed over the rail and went at the work with the spirit of men who know what hunger means. The donkey-engines at each end of the deck rattled and clanked as the ho'sting-spars were lowered over the cargo. And not a man on the ground, from Halloran down, but felt the impetus that the arrival of this first load of lumber had given to all Wauchung. Some of the men showed it by laughing easily others by swearing easily, and now and then they would all break into a song that would almost have shocked Jimmie McGinnis himself if he had been there to hear it—to the immortal air of

"My father and mother were Irish,
And I was Irish, too."

They did not know that this song had been shouted by valiant fighters and workers in many tongues—sometimes to reputable words, oftener not—for centuries, nor did they care. It would not have interested them to hear that, thanks to its wonderful vitality, this same melody had served generations of students as "We won't go home till morning;" had swung thousands of wearied French soldiers along wild roads before Napoleon was born as "Malbrouck s'en va-t-en guerre;" had perhaps led white-clad swordsmen with a lilt and rhythm that fairly lifted the feet, off the taking of Jerusalem nearly a thousand years ago. And now here it was again, sung to disreputable words, but as truly as ever a shout of good will and dauntless effort. Somebody had bucked the Old Gentleman—no matter who or how—and the Old Gentleman, through Mr. Halloran, was bucking back, was nearer than ever to winning. And when he should win, as win he must, there would be steady work and most every day for the laborers of Wauchung. This was all they knew or cared. But was the spirit less honest and earnest than the spirit of those jack-booted Frenchmen or those white-clad crusaders? Allowing for the glamour of the past, for the shining mist that enlarges the old figures as their real outlines grow steadily fainter, were these hard-handed fellows, heaving the new lumber from the deck of the Number Two to the wharf, laughing and joking and swearing like pirates all the while, so different? Was there no romance here?

Before the work had begun, Halloran saw Du Bois, an old lumber inspector, on the wharf and called to him. The o'd man, a soft felt hat pulled down on the side of his head, his gray beard streaked with tobacco, turned and waited for him to come up.

"I have a boy here, Du Bois" (pronounced Doo Boyce), "who thinks he'd like to learn lumber-checking. Suppose you take hold of him and see if we can make anything out of him."

"All right, Mr. Halloran. Where is he?"

"Up at the office. You'd better send a man after him. His name's George Bigelow."

"All right, sir; I'll keep an eye on him."

The inspector spat voluminously and hailed one of the laborers.

"Hi, you there! Run up to the office and tell George to get a scale and a tally-board and come down here. Grease your knees!"

The laborer ambled off and soon returned with George.

"Well, young man," said Du Bois, "they tell me you're a lumber-checker."

"I—I thought maybe I could learn."

"What's that in your hand?"

"A tally-board."

"Other hand?"

"A scale."

"What's the size of that stick over there? No don't scale it—stand here. What are your eyes for?"

George had not passed the last few days idly. The lumbermen were a picturesque, vigorous lot of men, and simply by associating with them he had begun absorbing some knowledge of their work. Now he made a snap guess.

"Two-by-twelve-sixteen."

"Other one yonder?"

"Two-by-eight-twelve."

"Call that a twelve? You'll have to do better than that. See that steamer? We're going to unload her in another minute, and I want you to mark down every stick on your tally-sheet as the boys take it off. Tend your business, now."

So George took his place on the wharf as the Number Two came alongside, and promptly found himself the centre of a dozen gangs of men all hustling past with the sticks, while the two steamer-hoists lowered them over in bundles, and the men on the steamer slid them off from half a dozen points at once. Each plank and timber, Du Bois had said, was to be checked on the tally-sheet and its dimensions recorded.

. . . . . .

Halloran, Crosman and Du Bois met for a moment near the office where they could overlook the yards. The Inspector was shaking his head at the still, blue sky.

"I'd like to see a few clouds up there, Mr. Halloran. We ain't had any rain since the devil knows when."

Halloran, for reply, stirred up the sawdust with his foot. It was dry and loose.

"I don't like it, myself."

"Are we going to pile it in all through here? You ain't figuring on taking any outside, are you?"

"No; we can't do that. Fill in the strip yonder"—indicating the narrow end of the peninsula—"before you take up the ground around the mills."

"How about the insurance?" suggested Crosman. "I haven't done anything about it yet. Shall I see to it?"

"No; we'll carry it ourselves."

Crosman and the Inspector were silent for a time after this, and all three looked down at the activity on the wharf. Neither of the assistants knew what a relief it was to the Manager to see that one load of lumber and to know that there was a score of other loads already on the way. It was his first glimpse of the tangible cause of the fighting, and the sight of it gave him the feeling of actually getting his hands on something. There was still to be considered the guarding it from fire, and, at the right moment, the putting it on the market. He did not know what new move Bigelow might be considering, but he could not see how any living man could block him now. Every order had been delivered to a lake port, so that he had no need to call on the railroads. And an attempt to restrain him from using the lake carriers, in view of the fact that the Higginson steamers alone could do the work with an extra allowance of time, seemed out of the question. Bigelow could resort to rascality, of course, whenever he could see or make an opening; but it was a question whether he could find any more openings.

"You wasn't here when we had the big fire, in '79?" The Inspector was falling into a reminiscent frame of mind.

"Hardly."

"That was before we had a steam fire-engine. There was only a hand-machine down town—just a little syringe on wheels—wouldn't put out a box of matches if the wind was blowin'—and so the Old Gentleman kep' about a hundred buckets hung in the mills. Joe Brady was fire chief—he worked in the freight house. But the fire came on a Sunday and Joe'd been loadin' up ever since six o'clock Saturday night, and when him and the boys come up with their squirt-gun they'd forgot the key to the fire-plug, and they hadn't brung hose enough to use the river. Buck Patterson—he was superintendent—was passin' out buckets, and he come out to see what was the matter, and you'd ought to a-heard him talk to Joe. Buck was pretty profane, sometimes, and he just busted out that night. I guess he'd never had much use for Joe, only he hadn't had a chance to tell him about it before. He never talked just like nobody else, Buck didn't. All this while Joe was hollerin' to little Murphy to run for the key and Murphy was hollerin' back, 'Get it yourself,' and sayin' it over and over, he was so excited; when Buck just took Joe by the collar and give him a jolt with his knee, and told him to shut up and get that key, and Joe run off meek as an infant in arms."

"What was the loss that night?" asked Crosman.

"About twenty thousand—eighty per cent. insured. The Old Gentleman didn't have a very comf'terble time himself. He'd been ridin' around on his buckboard tellin' the boys what to do. He started downtown after more buckets, and just as he got out to the bridge I looked up and see him all a-blazin' out behind. He didn't even know it yet. Must ha' been a spark lit on his coat-tails. I hollered at him, but he was whippin' up the mare, and I had to chase him across the bridge. He begun to feel funny then, and when he pulled up I grabbed his arm and jerked the reins out of his hand, and hauled him off the seat and rolled down the bank with him into the river. I guess there ain't much doubt I saved his life—— Hello, they're stopping work down there!"

This last exclamation was caused by the Manager starting abruptly for the wharf.

The work was not wholly stopped, but a little group of laborers was gathered about a stick of timber watching George who was measuring it with his scale. Some of the other workmen were standing and sitting nearby, laughing and bantering, while a few made a small pretense of work. When Halloran came on the scene George looked up with a dogged expression.

"What's this?" Halloran asked the gang-boss.

"We was going a little too fast for the kid."

Evidently George had interpreted his orders strictly, and when his eye failed him in the bewilderment of seeing a dozen sticks passing at a time, had stopped each one to scale it. Halloran turned to Du Bois.

"Give the boy a lift, will you?"

The old Inspector nodded, with a twinkle in his eye.

"Here, young man," he said, "take 'em down for me. Go ahead, boys!"

He hitched himself up on the cap of a snubbing-post, and when the donkey-engines clanked again and the timbers came dropping and sliding to the wharf, and the files of laborers shuffled past, he went on with his story. His eyes roved absently up and down the wharf, and a half-circle of tobacco juice rapidly formed around the post. Not a stick escaped his eye, within a hundred feet of rapidly moving timbers; George's pencil was kept flying over the tally-sheet.

"Yes, sir," he went on, "we went down that bank—two-b'-four-fourteen, two-b'-eight-ten—like two cats—two-b'-ten-sixteen—a-figtin'. Two-b'-twelve-twelve. The Old Gentleman didn't—two-b'-twelve-eighteen—know yet just what was up—two-by-six-twelve, two-b'-six-fourteen—and he got his hand twisted up in my hair—two-b'-ten-ten, two-b'-ten-fourteen, two-b'-ten-twelve—and when we struck the water—two-b'-twelve-ten, two-b'-eight-eighteen——"

A few minutes later, when Halloran passed again that way, Du Bois was still in his story, though he had now no auditor but the preoccupied George.

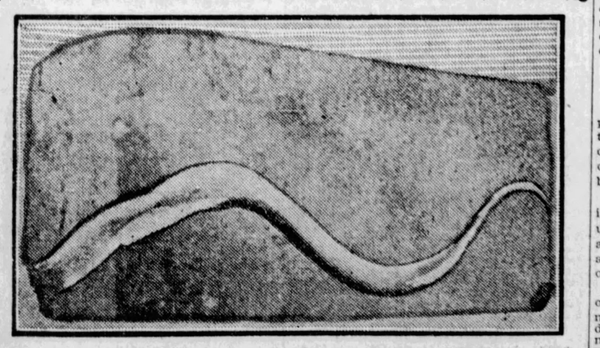
That same night another steamer came in, and within a few days it was necessary to put on a night shift to keep up with the influx of lumber. The yards filled rapidly with high piles until the tramways and rails were nearly hidden from sight. New lumber it was, not yet so dry but that some of the water from the rivers still moistened it; and the air was sweet with the scent of pine. It brought to mind the deep forests far back from the lake, the rustle of the wind through the new boughs far overhead, and the long still aisles, carpeted in fragrant brown, where the deer run. There were bears out there, skulking away from the axman, grubbing up wild turnips and hunting ants and slugs in rotten stumps; there were otter and muskrats and perhaps a lingering colony of beaver. Soon the time would come when the deer and bear could reclaim their lands, for the axmen were nearly through. Another score of years, perhaps, and where had been great forests would be a waste of blackened stumps—all "cut out" for the market. Rivers would be lower and dams useless. Thriving lumber cities on the lake would be facing ruin—their reason for being gone with the last timber—or casting about to attract manufacturers or to cultivate beets—anything to stop the drain on their vitality as the restless lumbermen should turn west or south for new lands where they could found new cities and begin the problem anew.

In ten days it was all in, the six million and odd feet of boards and timber. And as Halloran walked down to the bridge one night and leaned on the railing and looked over the broad piles he was nervous and depressed. A part of the strain was over and he was feeling the reaction. The key to the situation was in his hands now—it rested with him to carry the lumber safely over to the day for selling, and then to make it pay. He could not yet see Mr. Higginson. He had been to Doctor Brown's this evening and the Doctor was decisive. The moon came out as he stood there and shed its light on the river and the lumber. He straightened up to go; then waited until he caught a glimpse of the watchman on his round of the yards.

CHAPTER XVII—A LITTLE TALK WITH CAPTAIN CRAIG.

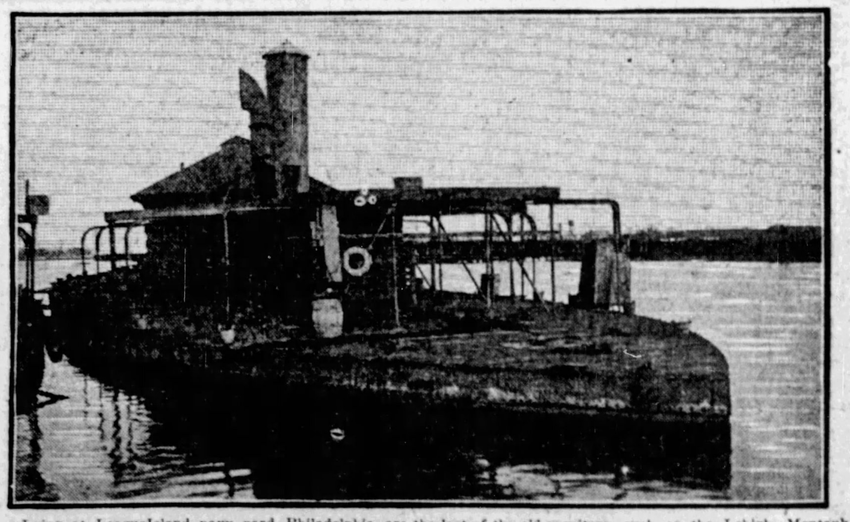
Full as the newspapers were of the great corn deal on the Board of Trade, there was no getting at the facts that lay behind it. The brokers seemed to look on Le Duc as their principal; Le Duc had nothing to say. Halloran read the papers eagerly every day, watching for

SNAKE IN A BRICK



The accompanying photograph shows the result of a common green field snake's pressure on the paving face of a green, or unburned brick, and its consequent incineration. The snake was lifted up together with a yard and a half of clay, by a steam shovel, filling clay cars at a brick plant at Medford, Mass. From the car it was dumped into a brick press and subjected to a pressure of 3,500 pounds to the square inch, and coming out of the bottom in one of six bricks in a mould. An exposure to the sun and wind for three days took place before the imprisoned snake was set into a kiln and baked at a temperature of 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit. The brick containing the snake's impression was rescued from a loaded car by the writer. The delicate scales do not show well in the photograph. The effect, however, is as if it were cut by the finest lapidarist.

PASSING OF THE OLD MONITORS



Lying at League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, are the last of the old monitors, such as the Lehigh, Montauk, Jason, Canonicus and Nahant, which have been condemned and will probably follow the same course as the preceding ones, which were demolished and sold for old scrap iron. These old civil war monitors also acted as coast defenders during the Spanish-American war, but were never in a position to do active service during that war. The story of the meeting of the Monitor and the Merrimac is well known. One week after the battle of those two vessels, March 10, 1862, an order was given by the navy department to Ericsson to build with all possible speed six vessels on the general plan of the Monitor. Three of these vessels were built at the Continental iron works, where the original Monitor was constructed, while the others were built elsewhere. Herewith is a picture of the Montauk

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "Weekly Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention--but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

14 East 120th St., New York City.
Dear Sir: Oct. 15th, 1902.

"I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it, had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results."

With many thanks to you, I remain,

Very truly yours,
ROBERT BERNER.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, being obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wormout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and serious cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices--fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.--If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

The Chafing Dish

ELIZABETH AYRES.

Mrs. Flutterby gives a luncheon to six young ladies who were her bridemaids. She entertains them with a chafing-dish repast. They are at the table.

Mrs. Flutterby speaking:

My Dears, how perfectly lovely you all look and how perfectly lovely it is for us girls to be together again, just like old times! I don't think I have changed at all--at least not outwardly. Of course being married brings responsibilities, but I don't feel a day older than I did when I was married six weeks ago. Of course I have changed some. I used to be so thoughtless and frivolous. May, how simply charming you look in that gown! I've always admired you in it ever since I first saw you wear it a year ago--or was it two?--at Nellie Harper's tea. .....Oh, is it? I had no idea it was a new one. How stupid of me. Did you know Nellie is soon to be married? "At last," I said when I heard the news. She certainly has improved her opportunities since Leap Year began. She's such a dear girl.

..... How sweet of you to say so. I am just as delighted to have you here as you are to come. Harold just begged, simply begged, to be with us, but I told him no, it was to be a dove party with just a plain little luncheon served from the chafing-dish. I was kind about it, but firm, gently firm, and then I promised to cook him a chafing-dish dinner tonight and he went away happy. He simply adores my cooking. I tell him he's perfectly foolish about me.

Girls, guess what I call him. Only in private of course. I do hate sentimentalities in public. They are such bad form. You mustn't breathe a word of it if I tell you. This is just between ourselves. I call him "blue-eyed bird of Paradise." Isn't it perfectly silly? Harold says I am so original.....No, of course you never heard it before. I made it up myself.

Now girls, do be informal and help yourselves to the olives and wafers. Having only one maid is a little inconvenient, but I am willing to make any sacrifice for Harold's sake. He's such a dear. Girls, you have no idea how heavenly it is to be married.....Happy? Indeed I am and I do so love housekeeping. There! I've burned myself on this chafing-dish flame. My flesh is so sensitive. Harold says he never saw any one with such a sensitive skin. Oh girls, have you ever tried Doctor Dab's skin food? It takes wrinkles out and fills up that little bath tub in your throat. Mabel you should try it.

Do pass the olives. Genevieve will serve the bouillon in a few moments. She must be having trouble with the tins. I bought it canned. Her name is really Maggie, but I call her Genevieve, it is so much more artistic, and I believe in bringing art into our daily lives as much as possible.

..... Yes, I know soup and bouillon are always made of stock. I told Harold yesterday to order a dozen, but the grocer must have misunderstood as he sent the tinned soup instead. I'm provoking..... Oh yes, I learned how to cook by mail. I've read oceans and oceans of cook books, simply oceans, but I got my information from a series that ran in The Demonstrator.

..... No, I suppose you didn't read it, not being married or expecting to be. I devoured every word of the articles, simply devoured them. Genevieve, always--always hand the plates from the left, how many times must I tell you?

Dear me, girls, what do you when the flame sputters like this? It's very alarming. There now, it's quiet again. How foolish of me to worry. Oh girls, did you ever belong to a Don't Worry club? I did once and it was perfectly cute.

..... Didn't I Well I'll tell you now. The name of that cooking series was "Penelope and I." Penelope was supposed to be the wife of the man who wrote the articles. There was a lovely crowd of people who met together and cooked the most deliriously delicious things in studios, and all sorts of queer places, and while they were cooking, they fell in love or got married or had money left to them. It was so Bohemian! They made banquets, positively banquets when they had company come suddenly and nothing in the house except a half can of tomatoes and some cold scrambled eggs..... Of course I believe it possible. One only needs to know how, and to have a chafing-dish and there you are.

I learned so much from that series. The stories were so amusing and instructive at the same time. I think that is real literature. Nearly everything we are going to have for luncheon I learned from "Penelope and I." Why do you know, one of the directions with every recipe was to rub the dish with a toe of garlic. I never knew before that garlic had feet. Fancy! Genevieve remove the bouillon cups and pass the bread and butter sandwiches.....No, it is not a queer smell, Alice. It is a foreign dish I'm making, and you never having traveled, are not accustomed to these things. "Penelope and I" had it this way and as soon as he tasted it, the fascinating, rich bachelor proposed right away and married the girl that made it. Wasn't it dear?

..... No, I've made this before, but I know it will be delicious because it is an East Indian dish and so queer. I think it has something to do with Buddhism. Anyway, when I was reading the recipe I kept thinking of Rudyard Kipling's poem, it applied so well .....You don't remember the lines? Well, I'll say as many as I can think of. It goes this way:

"An' I seed her fust a-smokin' of a whackin' white cheroot.
An' a-wastin' Christian kisses on an 'eathen idol's foot:
Bloomin' idol made o' mud--
Wot they called the Great Gawd Budd--
Plucky lot she cared for idols when I kissed 'er where she stud!"

Of course the language is awfully common, but isn't it appropriate to this lobster dish? I adare Kipling.

..... Isn't it cunning to hear the sauce bubbling in the stewpan? I'm going to tell you just how it is made, and I'm going to tell it as it was told in "Penelope and I."

First: I mixed one large onion, chopped fine, with a tablespoonful of the best imported curry powder and a tablespoonful of the best butter, melted. Then I stirred it together, rapidly for two minutes by the clock, then I added two apples cut into thin slices. Again I stirred it vigorously, and, after adding the juice of a lemon, I let it boil in the chafing-dish for nearly five minutes. Then I took fine pieces of lobster and put it in the sauce; covered the dish and let it cook about five minutes more while we have been talking. Now I am going to sprinkle some ground, fresh cocoanut over it and serve it to you. Doesn't that sound esoteric? Genevieve the hot plates, please. No, hand them to me from the left, always the left. You must remember.

I had a dreadful time getting a red lobster. The man at the market insisted on my taking a green one, but I let him know I understood lobsters and would have nothing but one with a red complexion.....Well, perhaps it does taste a little peculiar, but that is because we are not educated to it. I do think so much of the higher education for women, and why shouldn't it begin with our food?

Genevieve, the salad, please. It's made of cucumbers and English walnuts with a sour cream dressing. There's ice cream for desert. It's awfully common, I know, but I ordered Pistachio, the green comes into my color scheme so beautifully. And the little cakes with the pink icing--really, girls, pink is so becoming to me I ordered ten dozen.

.....Oh, must you hurry away? You've eaten nothing, positively nothing. You actually look pale from starvation. Well, if you must go, come again soon. Run in at any time and take luncheon informally. I haven't tried half the things I learned in "Penelope and I."

* * * * * * *

Oh dear, how fatiguing it is to entertain. Genevieve, what a mess your kitchen is in. What did you say?..... Nobody ate anything? I do think the girls were positively rude, and after all the trouble I took to cook for them, too. Most of this food is perfectly good. You may give it to the poor.

.....What did you say about chafing-dishes? Genevieve you are exceedingly impertinent, I shall speak to Mr. Flutterby.....He thinks so too? He doesn't think chafing-dishes are worth a---! Genevieve, I shall not speak that disgraceful word nor allow it to be spoken in my house. You may clear the table and put the chafing-dish away. You may bury it in the garden, Genevieve, Mr. Flutterby and I are dining out tonight.

LATEST RECIPE FOR LEAP-YEAR PROPOSALS.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

Young women. ATTENTION.

The troubles of the eligibles are begun!!!

But more and worse.

A novel method of proposing is in vogue. All the girls are using it, and by the 1904 method HE can't get away possibly.

That is, without some sort of an answer. All that is required is--seven bows of colored ribbon.

Think of that!!! No blushes no smiles, no hesitating words.

Just seven little bows of colored ribbon and verses.

Here are the exact directions for the latest, up-to-datest method of handling the proposing question:

Get a pink sheet of paper. (Blue won't do: it isn't sentimental enough.) Get pink. Be sure to scent it with your favorite perfume or his favorite perfume. Either will have a soothing effect on HIS nerves. Take your pen in hand and write in order these verses. Over the word telling the color of the ribbon fasten the tiny bow of that color. Here are the verses:

If you sometimes of me think
Send me back this bow of pink.
If to me your heart is true
Send me back this bow of blue.
If for me there is no hope
Send me back this heliotrope.
If with me you will unite
Send me back this bow of white.
If of me you sometimes dream
Send me back this bow of green.
If you are some other girl's fellow
Send me back this bow of yellow.
If to me your heart is dead
Send me back this bow of red.

SEE? He can't possibly get out of some kind of an answer. Be sure NOT TO FORGET YOUR NAME. Sign it in big letters at the bottom of the "bow" specials. The result is quick, sure and definite. He sends back one of the ribbon bows. And the answer is known. According to custom, if a man refuses the girl who asks him to wed on leap year, he must give her a new dress. Just keep this in the mind of the fellow you propose to by reminding him if he returns the bow of red a new dress must accompany this signal as a balm for your wounded feelings. It is the cleverest scheme out--this pen and ink proposal adorned with ribbons--it's neat, dainty and full of sentiment. Try it and watch the results.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, with a record of 90 per cent permanently cured, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

SQUIRREL BECAME WOOD.

This story is given us by a gentleman whose veracity we would not doubt. About six years ago in the fall a hunter shot a squirrel, which lodged between two small twigs, the size of a lead pencil. This being near the man's house, he watched the squirrel each week. The first spring the twigs grew, and the squirrel remained in the position it lodged. The second year the twigs, which had grown to be the size of a man's fingers, died; so did the limb die. The third year no change, but during the fourth year the tail of the squirrel dropped off, and the man noticed no change the fifth, but the sixth year he secured the limb and the squirrel had become a white oak bump. Under the microscope could be seen the hairs in the wood. The places for the eyes and ears were perfect, and where the chin and forelegs had touched the twig it grew to them. The legs were intact, but the feet had disappeared. The body of the squirrel had grown to be about four inches in diameter.

What puzzled the gentleman who gave us this is, through what process could the dead animal become wood? As proof of the story we can furnish the name of the man who has the "freak of nature" in his possession and who watched it from the time it first lodged.—Smith's Grove (Ky.) Times.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50 cents.

Fatal Seasickness.

A slight scare has arisen in consequence of a few deaths that have recently taken place as a result of seasickness. There is, however, no real ground for alarm as seasickness cannot prove fatal unless the person suffering from this most disagreeable of maladies has some disease or complaint which is greatly accentuated by mal de mer; for instance, a person with a very weak heart might possibly die during a very bad attack of seasickness, though cases of this character are very rare. Many high medical authorities have asserted that a death has never taken place which can be directly attributed to seasickness.—The Tattler.

What The Earth Produces.

The earth has nourished us through unknown ages of human existence. Is it not true that the earth supplies us with everything that we really require for existence? Have you ever thought that it is probable that the earth supplies us with the means to keep our bodily vigor, our health, if we only knew it? The animals know by instinct what is good for them and will search until they find in some plant what they need for correcting indigestion or constipation, etc. Is it, therefore, not possible that there are roots and herbs supplied by nature which will cure the diseases that afflict human kind? That is why Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has such faith in his "Medical Discovery." Years ago, when he was in general and active practice, he found that a combination of certain herbs and roots made into an alterative extract, without the use of alcohol, would always put the stomach into a healthy condition, nourish the tissues, feed the blood and nerves and put healthy tone into the whole system.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery restores the lost flesh by curing diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition and enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of food from which flesh and strength are made.

"I was all run down, very nervous, and suffered terribly from stomach trouble, which the doctors pronounced indigestion," writes Mrs. Wm. Morey, of Marshall, Mich. "I doctored for a year without permanent relief. Was advised by a friend to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and after the use of nine bottles I was cured. I can heartily recommend the 'Golden Medical Discovery' to any one suffering from stomach trouble. My husband was also greatly benefited by its use."

To gain knowledge of your own body—in sickness and health—send for the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. A book of 1008 pages. Send 21 cents in stamps for paper-covered, or, 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

FARM LIFE? OH, NO!

New York Salesgirls Scorn Chance to Become Kansas Men's Wives.

Kansas has a servant problem, just like the effete east, and Kansas is looking to the New York shopgirl to help her solve it. Or, at least, Kansas puts it that way, though it looks rather as if Kansas had a matrimonial problem. Anyhow, says the Brooklyn Eagle, there is an aching void in at least 1,000 otherwise happy Kansas homes which only a New York shopgirl can fill.

Kansas, with the sublimely sanguine disposition of youth and ignorance, believes that New York's department stores fairly teem with undeveloped work lady wives, and has set itself the task of coaxing them from behind their counters and installing them before the kitchen ranges and tubs of the Sunflower state.

Superintendent Gerow, of the Kansas state free employment bureau, is writing from Topeka to all similar and dissimilar organizations here that he thinks may be able to help him. He says, as if it were an afterthought, and not the real, cunningly masked purpose of his scheme:

"Hundreds of these young women can find husbands among the young farmers of Kansas, and they would be assured of a life of comfort and ease."

But the girls!

"Not on your life!"

"I guess little old New York is good enough for me!"

"Kansas? Me? Not on your tin type. What would I be doin' in Kansas? Jimmy couldn't go. Jim's my steady, you know."

"Say, do you think I look like a farmer's wife, or a servant girl, either, for that matter?"

"Well, now, wouldn't that jar you? Me to go out to Kansas an' marry a farmer! An' milk cows! An' tend chickens! An' feed pigs! to say nothin' of a lot of hired men. Well, it would be back to New York for mine if I ever tried it, an' on the next train, too. Why, say, d'ye know what I do do. I'd elope with the first book agent that came along an' tried to sell me a han'some family Bible with lovely colored pictures in it; that's what I'd do, sure!"

There were a few responses in the Fulton street stores and on Sixth avenue, over in Manhattan, when the subject was broached. At a Fulton street ribbon counter one girl said:

"Husbands, eh? Kansas farmers? Mr. Hayseed an' me Mrs. Hayseed? No, I thank you. If a girl wants a husband an' can't get him in New York, she must be pretty hard up. That's all I've got to say."

A Sixth avenue girl who looked ready to drop as she tried to serve six clamorous women at once at a notion counter actually grew animated in her indignation at the proposition, whether it involved domestic service or marriage. "It's pretty much the same whether you're wife or a hired girl. Only difference is that in one case you get paid, and in the other the man can't fire you. But then you can't quit when you get ready, either, so I guess that score's about even. I ain't a-takin' my orders all day from any woman living, nor all my life from one man. It's bad enough here, but it ain't always the same one and if you happen to strike a crank, the next one may be real pleasant. An' it ain't anybody's business but my own what I do, or who I see, or where I go after 6 o'clock. There ain't any one snoopin' around watchin' me an' wantin' to know where I been or where I'm goin,' an' tellin' me I'd oughter be shamed to spend so much money on a hat, always tellin' me what I'd ought and I'd oughtn't to do. It ain't no one's business. Oh, no: I ain't sayin' I won't never marry. You never c'n tell what you may do. But I ain't a-goin' out to Kansas as a-looking for trouble for one while yet. Them that looks for it is pretty sure to find it. An' I guess I'll wait an' let it look for me."

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From Hinds & Noble, Cooper Institute, New York:

Character is a book by Henry Varnum, for the purpose of assisting those whose duty lies in the guiding and training of youth in the principles of conduct.

A Young Man's Questions, by Robert E. Spear, is a volume of advice to young men on questions of right and wrong.

A Flame of Fire, by Joseph Hocking, is a semi-historical novel of England and Spain at the time of the Great Armada. It is a strong story. The Fleming H Revell Co., 158 Fifth avenue, New York.

Builders of the Beautiful, by H. L. Piner, is a book written to show that our visible appearance is but an actualization of the inner life. Funk & Wagnalls, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

The Way to the West, by Emerson Hough, describes the occupation of the great central and western portions of this country. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

The Diversions of a Book-Lover, by Adrian H. Joline, is a chatty volume of talk about books of all sorts and their authors, Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

Principles of City Land Values, by Richard M. Hurd, president of the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co. It discusses the principles which determine the value of land in cities. The Record and Guide, New York.

The Blood Lilies, by W. A. Fraser, is a very readable novel of life on the frontiers of Canada, beyond Lake Winnipeg. Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York.

American Masters of Sculpture, by Charles H. Coffin, is a book dealing particularly with the work of Saint-Gaudens, Macmonnies, Ward, Bartlett, French, Borglum, Adams and Barnard and other sculptors centered about New York. Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York.

Children of Men is a book of short stories written by Bruno Lessing, who has described people and incidents of the Ghetto in New York. The sketches are strong and dramatic. McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th street, New York.

The Boss, by Alfred Henry Lewis, is the life history of a typical Tammany chief, tracing his career from the time he landed in New York, a boy fresh from Ireland, until his reign was ended. A. S. Barnes & Co., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

Some Glimpses of Occultism, by C. W. Leadbeater, an English writer, is composed of a series of lectures on theosophy. Theosophical Book Concern, Chicago.

A DOWNTRODDEN FARMER

Z. T. Heath, a farmer living north of Coffeyville, Kan., in Neosho county, started some 15 years ago with comparatively nothing, and by persistent hard work and good management has accumulated considerable wealth. He owns several hundred acres of land and raises considerable stock. This winter he has 200 head of cattle and probably as many hogs. He lives on a mail route, and has mail delivered at his door every day. He also lives on a rural telephone line, and can talk to his neighbors or anybody in town without leaving his fireside. But he secured something lately that will leave all his other conveniences in the shade.

Some time ago he leased his land to an oil company, and it drilled a well within about 600 feet of his house. It did not get oil, but found plenty of gas, and, according to an oil and gas lease, the farmer gets all the gas he wants for his own use free, when gas is found on his farm. Mr. Heath is taking full advantage of this. He has a nine-room house, and has lights in every room in the house; also in the halls and the cellar, and he has stoves connected with the gas. Besides this he has a gas heater in his hen-house and in his hog-house, and has a furnace out of doors for heating water for butchering and for cooking feed for his stock. He also has a gas engine which furnishes power to grind the feed for all his stock, including the 300 head of fattening cattle, and pumps water for them all, besides doing all kinds of odd jobs, like running a churn, grindstone, cornsheller, etc.

To cap the climax he has a large gas-light in his barnyard, with a powerful reflector like the headlight of a locomotive, which lights up the entire barnyard. And when he throws open the big doors in the end of the barn the whole interior is lighted as bright as day. In addition to this he has gas heaters connected to the tanks in the feed lot so that his cattle have warm water to drink all winter.—Indianapolis Journal.

Farmstead

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

I will feel very thankful to you if you will ask all the readers of The Blade who know, to tell me all they know concerning Brome grass. I want to know if this grass is good for pasture and hay, and will it stick to land and not run out like timothy.—S., Fellowsville, W. Va.

Will some one please give the best and most speedy remedy for removing worms from swine?—S., Hopeville, Iowa.

I have a mare 7 years old which passes blood when she urinates. Will some one please give cause and cure?—K., Hammond, Neb.

I have been troubled for several years with a small insect in my grapes; it is about ⅛ to 3-16 of an inch long, of a light greenish yellow, with dark olive green stripes crossing the back. Three years ago they were in such numbers as to cause the leaves to wither and dry up, as from frost; the fruit is also affected, looking as if it had been stung, and having black spots in it as if some insects had deposited eggs in it. I do not know whether to connect the two or not. Can any one tell and give remedy for them?—O., Rock Falls, Ill.

I would be pleased to have G., of Arkport, N. Y., publish the best practicable recipe for clarifying maple sap, preparatory to making syrup or sugar.—Reader, Francisco, Va.

Will some one give me the way to estimate the amount of work that a windmill will do in ft. pounds; the sail or fan area of the mill and rate of wind being known? I am sure that many farmer readers of The Blade would be glad to get a handy method to calculate the amount of work their mills would do per hour.—G., Storm Lake, Iowa.

have a half-grown kitten that has fits every few days. It suffers terribly. What can I do to cure it? I feed it fresh beef, milk, nothing salty, and plenty of catnip. I want a cure through The Blade. My little girl owns the kitten and thinks so much of it, or I would have killed it long ago. Thanks for past favors.—P., Sunol, Pennsylvania.

I have a 4-year-old cow that has a cough. She got into the apples and overate, in the fall. The evacuations seem to be all right; the hair looks dull; eyes seem to be all right, and she eats well. Can you give me the cause and remedy? Give, also the symptoms of tuberculosis.—H., Tunnel, N. Y.

Lumpy Jaw.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell E., of Bridgeport, to take equal parts of coal oil and turpentine and bathe the lump well. Once will be enough if taken in time; if not, wait about three weeks and bathe again. —H., Shipman, Ill.

Self-Milking Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—I notice in the Farmstead column what to do for a self-milking cow. I have had quite an experience in that line. I had one cow on which I used a muzzle with steel points, a hollow bit and a club made fast to the halter and sircingle, all of which were of no avail. Finally I fitted a chair-like frame to her back, so that she could not reach her udder, which proved effectual; but with all other contrivances she would lie down and suck herself.—R., Utica, O.

To Polish Ox-Horns.

Editor Farmstead:—I see in the Farmstead of your paper of January 7 a question from one of Kansas City, Kan., asking how to polish ox-horns. Here is a method which I have used and found good:

Remove the pith, which may be done by boiling or by the slower method of decaying. Then scrape the horns with a glass or a scraper until smooth; then rub with emery cloth, about No. O first, then 00; finish with rotten stone, and finally polish with a piece of oil of wash leather, which will give them a beautiful and lasting polish.—P., Rock Falls, Ill.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell that Kansas City man he can polish horns thus: Make the horns smooth and even with a coarse file or rasp, then take a fine sandstone and water and rub file marks out; then take a fine whetstone (a water stone is best), and wet one spot at a time, as the least scratch will show when polished. Then get some tripoli, wet as much of it as you want to use, then, with a rag of any kind rub the horn well with it (you can hardly rub it too much); then polish with the palm of the hand. Don't be afraid to bear on, and rub quick. Boiling water will not take the polish off. They will take any color wanted by boiling them in some kind of dye.—G., Burlington, Iowa.

Curing Peat or Turf.

Editor Farmstead:—I noticed an inquiry about making peat or turf. It depends much upon the nature of the turf. Some is very fibrous, and some is mucky. The fibrous turf, if not too wet, can be cut in cubes, spread out and exposed to the water. It will soon dry, and when dried put under cover. It makes a good fire, but not so strong as the muck turf. There were two pieces of land on my father's farm where peat was made, but altogether unlike. One piece of land was quite dry, but on sinking the ditch for drinking purposes is not an easy task, the frozen water may be partly avoided by emptying the trough and pumping it fresh from the well, though it is better to always give them warm moss first. Water is one of the most important essentials in winter. As is well known, milk is mostly composed of water, and unless the animals can get plenty of it, pure and in the proper condition, the supply of milk will be lessened. Large yields of milk are produced by plenty of clover hay, warm roots and ground corn and oats. Wheat straw and the pickings of corn fodder will not answer in place of better food. Cows in winter should have a good mess of mill feed at all events in order to create warmth and heat. With good shelter and a rich allowance of food there is no reason why they should fall off in milk. Cold usually does more damage to milk production than anything else, but there is nothing so good for counteracting the effects of a severe, chilly morning as a warm mess such as described. It is like giving a tonic, which invigorates the body and enables the cow to stand much more than she would when milked and then compelled to fill her stomach with cold water from the trough hanging with ice. One or two cold days under neglect will cause the best cows to fall off, but it may be easily avoided by a little care on the part of the farmer. Milk and butter in winter are too valuable to be thrown away by neglect or the proper care of the cows.—C., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Club-Foot in Cabbage.

Editor Farmstead:—I saw some time ago an article in the Farmstead about club foot in cabbage; that plants and cabbage patches would be changed every one or two years, as they would be club footed. In this matter many people are mistaken to my mind, for I have never had club foot in my cabbage or plants and I have raised them on the same ground for nearly thirty years—in fine cabbage as any one need to have—heads this fall from 12 to 18 inches across, and as solid as a board. Club foot is caused by a very fine worm that gets into the roots of the cabbage. The main club I have found to be hollow and, filled with small worms, which take the substance from the cabbage, and cause a warty knot at the rot. Use plenty of stable manure, lime and salt, thoroughly worked into the soil. This is best done in the fall; then manure again in the spring, and harrow in plenty of wood ashes. You will have no more club foot.—E., Towanda, Pa.

Wash for Fruit Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell the reader who inquired in The Blade of Dec. 24, that a good wash for trees is made by adding one quart of soap to two gallons of water, and when the mixture is heated add a pint of crude carbolic acid. The odor of the soap and acid is enduring, and is especially distasteful to insects.—H., Buckhannon, W. Va.

Send for a Picture.

Farmers and stock raisers who read The Blade should note the offer made by the International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., in its advertisement on the 7th page of this issue. The picture of Dan Patch is worth having, and all it costs is to tell how many head of stock you have, and that you read the advertisement in The Blade.

Cows in Winter.

Editor Farmstead:—I note a request in Blade of December 24 about how to keep up the flow of milk in winter: As cows begin to fall off in milk during the winter, after being given an abundance of grain and hay, it is an indication that the quarters are cold or that they require some kind of succulent food. Where ensilage is used, it serves as a green food, but on farms where no silo is filled the food may be varied by allowing sliced carrots or turnips, though the best results can be secured by first cooking the turnips and thickening the mess with bran. Feed the warm the cow will relish the mess highly, and the change of food will improve the appetite.—B., Logan, O.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell B., of St. Paul, Minn., that if he gives his cows the necessary care in winter the milk supply will not run short. One of the evils to contend with in midwinter is the freezing of the water in the trough, which the cows do not relish. To give water on a very cold morning is chilling, and the cows do not recover from its effects for hours after. In view of this fact the dairyman should give a warm drink of mess the first thing, doing this when he goes out to milk in the morning. This will invigorate the cows and prepare them for the outside temperature. Give each cow as much as she will drink, adding a quart each of corn meal and ground oats to the water, with a handful of linseed or cotton-seed meal. After this a good feed of hay be allowed. At night give cooked roots, feed warm, with plenty of meal and ground oats added. The warm water may be placed before the cows during the day, but as heating water for drinking purposes is not an easy task, the frozen water may be partly avoided by emptying the trough and pumping it fresh from the well, though it is better to always give them warm moss first. Water is one of the most important essentials in winter. As is well known, milk is mostly composed of water, and unless the animals can get plenty of it, pure and in the proper condition, the supply of milk will be lessened. Large yields of milk are produced by plenty of clover hay, warm roots and ground corn and oats. Wheat straw and the pickings of corn fodder will not answer in place of better food. Cows in winter should have a good mess of mill feed at all events in order to create warmth and heat. With good shelter and a rich allowance of food there is no reason why they should fall off in milk. Cold usually does more damage to milk production than anything else, but there is nothing so good for counteracting the effects of a severe, chilly morning as a warm mess such as described. It is like giving a tonic, which invigorates the body and enables the cow to stand much more than she would when milked and then compelled to fill her stomach with cold water from the trough hanging with ice. One or two cold days under neglect will cause the best cows to fall off, but it may be easily avoided by a little care on the part of the farmer. Milk and butter in winter are too valuable to be thrown away by neglect or the proper care of the cows—C., Indianapolis, Ind.

Factory Price
Direct to You

We are the only general merchandise house which owns, controls and directly manages a vehicle factory. We build our vehicles from the ground up and know what is under the paint. We add but one small profit to the cost of material and labor, hence our customers are getting a better made job in a finer finish and at a lower price than can possibly be secured elsewhere.

$19.80
"LEADER" Road Wagon — Imitation leather trimmed; carpet, wrench and shafts; just as illustrated.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Henry Wirz.

E. P. Reid, W. Va.: The prison pen at Andersonville was established early in 1861, and Gen. John H. Winder was put in command, with his son, W. H. Winder, as adjutant. The superintendence and management of the prison was assigned to Henry Wirz (pronounced Veerts.) He was a Swiss by birth. In August, 1865, a special military commission was convened by the secretary of war to try Wirz. The charges were: Injuring the health and destroying the lives of soldiers confined as prisoners, by subjecting them to torture and great suffering, by confining them in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters, by exposing them to the inclemency of the winter and the dews and burning sun of summer, by compelling the use of impure water, and by furnishing insufficient and unwholesome food; for establishing a dead line, and ordering the guards to shoot any prisoner attempting to cross it; for keeping and using bloodhounds to hunt down escaped prisoners; and for torturing prisoners by confining them in the stocks. Wirz was found guilty and hanged Nov. 10, 1865.

Grover Cleveland.

Reader, Hazleton, Iowa: Grover Cleveland is the son of Rev. Richard Falley Cleveland, a Presbyterian minister, and Anne Neal, his wife. We have nothing concerning their other children. Grover was born at Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., March 18, 1837; went to Buffalo in 1855, and became a clerk in a law office; admitted to the bar in 1859; district attorney of Erie Co., 1870-73; in 1881 elected mayor of Buffalo. His veto of extravagant appropriations attracted attention, and he was elected governor of New York in 1882. In 1884 he was elected president over Blaine; in 1888 he was defeated by Harrison; elected a second time in 1892.

He married Frances Folsom in 1887. In his first presidential term, Ruth, their first child, who died recently, was born in New York City, Oct. 3, 1891. The four children remaining are: Esther, born in the White House, Sept. 9, 1893; Marion, born at Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, July 7, 1895; Richard Folsom, born in Princeton, N. J., Oct. 28, 1897, and Francis Grover, named for his father and mother, born at Gray Gables, July 18, 1898. Because of the exclusiveness of the Clevelands concerning "Baby Ruth," as the first daughter was known, a story became current that the child could not talk. Of course, it is not true, for Ruth was a bright child, and could chatter as fast as anybody.

The Chimpanzee.

Reader, Cleveland, Ill.: The scientific name of the chimpanzee is troglodytes niger. It is the species of four-handed animals which comes nearest to man in anatomical structure. It is a native of the Congo and Guinea region of Africa. The arms are long, reaching, by the length of the fingers, below the knee. The hand differs from that of man in having the thumb much the smallest of the five fingers; the foot is properly a hand, with a very long and powerful thumb. It is 4 to 5 feet high when erect; it is covered with black hair; its food is entirely vegetable, and its strength very great.

Wreck of the Maine.

Is there anything being done in regard to raising the wreck of the Maine?—T. W., Goldendale, Wash.

Nothing. The wreck still lies in Havana harbor, and there are no steps in progress for its removal.

Thermometers.

Please tell me what thermometer the United States weather service uses. Is it the centigrade or Fahrenheit, and to what degree below zero they will register? I have been told that they are never made to go lower than —38°, and that all other thermometers, some of which indicated as low as —50° during the late sevre cold, are unreliable.—C. R. W., Glenn, Pa.

Since the cold snap, much has been said and written about "the mercury." If you please, will you tell us at just what degree of cold mercury freezes?—W. A. P., Prentissvale, Pa.

Mercury becomes a solid at 39° to 40° below zero. The thermometers used by the United States weather service are all graduated to the Fahrenheit scale, and the published reports are all Fahrenheit readings. The weather service uses both mercury and alcohol thermometers, the latter at the stations where the temperature falls below the freezing point of mercury. They will register a lower temperature than we ever experience in the United States. The weather bureau thermometers are all tested by the official bureau of standards, and are correct.

The ordinary thermometers, both mercurial and alcoholic, are untrustworthy. No two of them will agree in their readings, as a rule, even when hanging side by side. They are especially unreliable at temperatures below the freezing point. The reports of extreme cold in the newspapers are valueless, that is, unless they are weather bureau reports.

The Great Eastern.

Please give a brief sketch of the Great Eastern. What became of her? Has there ever been a larger boat built?—G. A. F., Fowlerville, Mich.

The Great Eastern was 680 feet long, 83 feet broad and 60 feet deep. She was broken up some years ago for old iron, as she never paid expenses. There are steamships now of greater capacity and enormously greater power and speed.

The letter of Miss Merkley, whose picture is printed above, proves beyond question that thousands of cases of inflammation of the ovaries and womb are annually cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Gradual loss of strength and nerve force told me something was radically wrong with me. I had severe shooting pains through the pelvic organs, cramps and extreme irritation compelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor said that I had ovarian trouble and ulceration, and advised an operation. I strongly objected to this and decided to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I soon found that my judgment was correct, and that all the good things said about this medicine were true, and day by day I felt less pain and increased appetite. The ulceration soon healed, and the other complications disappeared, and in eleven weeks I was once more strong and vigorous and perfectly well.

"My heartiest thanks are sent to you for the great good you have done me."—Sincerely yours, MISS MARGARET MERKLEY, 276 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Jerome K. Jerome.

Please give a short biography of Jerome K. Jerome.—S. S., Hale, Mo.

Jerome Klapa Jerome, the English writer, was the son of a clergyman of the Church of England. He was born in 1859. He has been a clerk, schoolmaster, actor, journalist, and editor, with Robert Barr, of a magazine called the Idler. He is the author of more than 16 books. The book, Three Men in a Boat, first brought him into popularity. He is known as a humorist.

Why We Can't Answer.

We regret to say that we have not the data to reply to the following:

S. A. B., Hamlin, W. Va.; W. D. C., Holly, W. Va.; J. L. B., Bennington, Vt.; F. T. D., Creston, Iowa; B. E. H., Gleason, Pa.; P. G. W., Logansport, W. Va.; A. E. H., Leavenworth, Kans.; D. V., South Brewer, Me.; H. H., Hill City, S. D.; S. B. W., Montpelier, O.; J. L. C., Clay City, Ill.; L. O., Sandy Lake, Pa.; S. W. G., Coldwater, Mich.; Blade Reader, Mansfield, O.; L. J. I., Quincy, Ill.

J. D. L., Oak Grove, Tenn.: Such things are regulated by your own state law and we cannot answer. Please do not send questions of law. Read the rules above.

J. S. A., Point Pleasant, Va.: Read the rules. No arithmetical questions answered.

A. B., Forest, O.: The man was evidently a fraud. Such a thing is no advantage to a newspaper.

A. M., Wonewoc, Wis.: See back numbers for articles on radium. We can't reprint.

M. G., Rochester, O.: Consult a lawyer. Please note the rule above. We do not undertake to answer legal questions.

Perpetual Motion.

G. W. R., Halfway, Ore.: By a perpetual motion machine is understood one that, without any motive power outside of itself—without the use of water, wind, electricity, steam, or any other power—will keep in motion perpetually (until worn out), and furnish power to run machinery. Such a thing is an impossibility for it contradicts well-understood scientific laws. No, neither this government, nor any other, nor any person, offers any reward for such a thing.

Apocryphal Books of Moses.

What are the sixth and seventh books of Moses? Why are they not in the Bible? Please give a description of them.—P. H., San Antonio, Texas.

We have a vague recollection of seeing advertised, a number of years ago, a volume said to contain the "sixth and seventh books of Moses," possibly written some centuries ago and falsely attributed to Moses. We can find nothing now concerning them. If any reader has information concerning them, we shall be glad to print it.

David's Sin.

Please tell what was David's sin in nubering the people?—W. A., Sparta, Mo.

It was not the actual taking of the census which was displeasing, but the emotion in David's heart, which was pride. Elated with the prosperity and extent of his kingdom, he wished to know, and wished that others might know, the number of his subjects who were capable of bearing arms. This was an ambitious curiosity and an ostentatious vanity, and hence a sin. So says Dr. Scott, in his commentary on 2d Samuel, xxiv., 1 to 9.

A Biblical Question.

What is meant in Genesis vi. 6,7, where it says it repented the Lord that he made man? Was he really sorry he made man? Did not God know man was going to sin when he made him?—S. P. L., Winchester, O.

Scott's Bible, in commenting upon this, says that "it is indeed impossible that God should really be sorry, or repent of anything he has said or done." So he believes the Hebrew expression to be simply a statement of the Almighty, put in language that could be understood by many, not as expressing the actual state of the case.

Calcium Carbide.

Who discovered calcium carbide and the process of manufacturing it? Are there other factories besides the one at Niagara Falls and the one here (not yet completed), in the world? Which is the better illuminant, electricity or acetylene gas?—E. K., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Please tell me how and what from is calcium carbide manufactured.—N. L. B., Springfield, Ore.

To the second querist: It is made by melting lime and carbon (coke) in an electric furnace, and its chief use is for the production of acelytene gas.

Calcium carbide was discovered by Edmund Davy in 1836, who produced it simply as a laboratory curiosity. About 1862, Wohler, in Gottingen, and Berthelot, in Paris, obtained it in small quantities. In 1892, Thomas L. Willson, in Spray, N. C., found that by heating a mixture of lime and carbon in an electric furnace, calcium carbide and carbon monoxide were formed. Almost at the same time Prof. Henri Moissan, of Paris, made the same discovery. This method of preparing calcium carbide made possible the production of acetylene cheaply enough to be used as an illuminant. Acetylene is made by putting the carbide in water. It is made at Sault Ste. Marie and Niagara Falls in the United States and very largely in Germany, France, Belgium and England. Electricity is a better illuminant than anything else.

That Russian Fleet.

Will you kindly tell me how much money this government paid to Russia in the civil war for the fleet of Russian warships hired by the United States to help suppress the rebellion? Would be glad to know the amount paid Russia for this service.—F. W., Stormer, Mich.

We did not hire a fleet from Russia. We did not ask for a fleet. The Russian government sent a fleet which laid in New York harbor for some time. The purpose of its sending was unknown. It never made a hostile move against anybody. The story was published that its admiral had sealed orders, which were never opened; but there is no authentic proof. It was the popular belief the fleet was sent to prevent any recognition of the confederate states by any European power; but there is nothing to substantiate this. Whatever the purpose, it was and is kept a secret by Russia. As we had then the largest fleet in the world, in point of numbers, we did not need its aid, if it had been offered.

The Siberian Railway.

Please give a complete description of the Great Siberian Railway, with names of the cities through which it passes.—H. A. W., Auburn, Ind.

This enormous railway is single track, nearly 5,000 miles long. It is an extension of previously-existing railways in Russia, connecting St. Petersburg and Moscow with all the important railway lines of western Europe. The first city of any size on the Siberian line, after leaving Europe, is Omsk. It runs some distance south of Tomsk, to which there is a branch line. It then passes through Marinsk, Atchinsk, Krasnoiarsk, just east of which it crosses the Yenisei river; thence through Nijni Udinsk to Irktusk, and then to Narakhoot, on the western shore of Lake Baikal. Here the cars are run on huge ferry-boats and carried across the lake to Mutinskaya. The road then runs to Chita, and along the north bank of the Amur river to Khabaroska, where it crosses the stream, and thence south to Vladivostok, the eastern terminus, on the Pacific. A branch line runs through Manchuria to Port Arthur and Dalny.

No Vice-President.

Have we no vice-president? If so, who is he? If not, why not?—J. A. G., Parkersburg, W. Va.

There is no vice president now, and there will be none until one is elected this fall, and inaugurated on March 4 of next year. The reason is that, while the constitution of the United States provides for a vacancy in the Presidency, it does not in case of a vacant vice presidency. The President pro tempore of the senate is not the vice president, because the constitution does not provide that he shall be.

The Panama Question.

Please explain through your paper the Panama question, and tell why the Democrats harp so on it.—J. N. H., Canton, N. C.

The matter is very simple. The treaty with Colombia allowing us to construct the Panama canal, was refused ratification by the Colombian congress. The people of Panama were and are very anxious to have the canal built. They feared that the President, after finding there was no hope of getting Colombia to ratify the treaty, would do as he is authorized by the Panama canal law, and open negotiations to construct it across Nicaragua, which would thus ruin the business of the Panama railroad. So they rose in revolution and agreed upon a temporary form of government. This revolutionary government was promptly recognized by the United States, and a canal treaty with Panama was negotiated, which has been ratified by Panama, and needs only ratification by the United States Senate to make it effective. The Democrats believed they could make a political issue by charging that the President conspired to bring about a Panama revolution. His message on the subject, published in The Blade of December 7, completely answers this.

Senator Hanna.

What did Mark Hanna do, or what was he supposed to do, that caused him to be so decried at his first election to the Senate?—R. B. S., Scio, O.

When President McKinley called Senator Sherman into his cabinet as secretary of state a vacancy was thus made in one Ohio senatorship. Under the constitution, where a vacancy occurs during the recess of the legislature, the governor has the power to make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the legislature. There were then two factions among Ohio Republicans, as there had been for years, and as there now is: Tremendous pressure was brought on Governor Bushnell to appoint Hanna to the vacancy, and on the other hand to prevent such appointment. The fact which turned the scale was the wish of President McKinley that Hanna be appointed, and Governor Bushnell did so on March 5, 1897.

It was the duty of the legislature when it met in January, 1898, to elect a successor to Sherman for the year yet remaining of his term, and to elect a successor for the succeeding six years. Mr. Hanna was a candidate for both places. The Republicans had a majority on joint ballot, but some of them were of the opposing faction, and bitterly antagonized Hanna. Without these the Republicans had not a majority. So a fight of unexampled fierceness was inaugurated. An effort was made to have the Democrats combine with the anti-Hanna forces, but it failed. All kinds of charges of bribery, corruption, etc., were made on both sides. The contest ended in the election of Hanna by a majority of one, on January 14 and 12, 1898, for both short and long terms. Six Republicans refused to vote for him to the last.

Keeping Lent.

Please tell me where Roman Catholics get the command to observe Lent. Is it in the Bible?—J. S. M., Hirsch, Mo.

Lent is a fast in commemoration of Christ's fasting forty days in the wilderness. It is not commanded in the New Testament. It is a requirement of the Roman Catholic church.

Those Camels.

Referring to a recent query, we have a letter from J. M., a soldier in the civil war in a Michigan regiment, who says he was under Gen. Thomas when Lee surrendered. His regiment was sent to Texas. He says horses, cattle and some 25 or 30 of those camels had been sent by the confederates into Mexico, but on demand of Gen. Sheridan they were sent back, and later all sold at public auction at San Antonio.

That Old Geography.

In The Blade of December 31, second page, was a description of an old copy of Morse's Geography, published somewhere about 1818 or 1820, which its owner purposes to send to the World's Fair at St. Louis. This has brought us a shoal of letters concerning similar old volumes—too many entirely to print. They are as follows:

W. W. S., Parkplace, Ore., a geography published in Boston in 1807.

M. H. F., Sprnigfield, Mo., Dwight's Geography of the World, sixth edition, 1806, first printed in 1796.

E. S., Waukomis, Okla., copy of same, edition of 1806.

J. M. S., Meadville, Pa., copy of came, printed in 1820.

T. N. B., Baraboo, Wis., Johnson's Geography, fourth edition, printed in 1815.

A. L. S., Clinton, Tenn., O'Neill's Geography, printed in 1817.

A. S., Forward, Pa., a geography published at Perth, Scotland in 1796.

A. G. B., Albany, Me., First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy, published in Boston in 1819.

I. G. R., Guthrie Center, Iowa, book containing elements of geography, printed in 1813.

M. L. K., Wiscoy, N. Y., geography, dated 1806, but he does not give the author's name.

S. E. W., Whitney's Crossing, N. Y., part of a geography dated Hartford, May 12 1795—probably Dwight's.

C. J. B., Sheakleysville, Pa., geography published in 1786, but he does not name the author.

Old Subscriber, Lovett, Ind., has an arithmetic printed in Philadelphia in 1787. Several of the persons mentioned above also report the possession of old volumes, other than geographies; but space will not permit of mention.

L. E., Hustling, Tenn., geography of Jacob Willetts. 1816.

J. T. C., Ewing, Neb., geography published in 1792, does not give author's name.

C. D. C., Otsego, Mich., geography published in 1814, does not give author's name.

The above are all the letters on the subject we have received up to Saturday, Jan. 16. We can make no further mention of the subject.

Easter in March.

How often does Easter Sunday come in the month of March, and give the reason.—H. J. S., Correctionville, Iowa.

The date on which the resurrection of Christ should be celebrated was fixed by the Council of Nice, A. D. 325, which decreed that Easter day should be the Sunday following the 14th day of the calendar moon which happens on or next after March 21, if the 14th day be Sunday. Easter is the following Sunday. So the date of Easter is fixed by the motions of the moon. Easter therefore cannot come earlier than March 22, nor later than April 25.

Granulated Sugar.

Is granulated sugar made from beets or cane or from both?—A. G., Shelbyville, Michigan.

Granulated sugar can be made from both. It is simply made by constantly stirring the concentrated syrup during the process of crystallization. The stirring causes the sugar to form in separate crystal or grains, instead of forming a compact mass or cake, which is called loaf sugar.

Source of Radium.

We have in this country nearly every formation known to geology. Will you please tell me in what kind of formation they find the new metal radium?—J. B., Eckley, Ore.

Radium so far has been obtained only from the mineral pitchblende, a black mineral, to the eye resembling pitch. Mineralogically it is called uranite, and is chiefly composed of oxide of uranium. So far no pitchblende has been found in the United States, we believe; but there has been hitherto been no active search made for it.

Blowing Wells.

Editor Blade: It seems to the writer that the "blowing wells" are satisfactorily explained from the following conditions: If a well passes down through any non-porous stratum into another stratum made up of dry gravel or other porous material, it is evident that the latter will be filled with air at a pressure equal to that of the general atmosphere. Now if the general air pressure should become lower the air would rush upward from the well until an equilibrium is reached. It will be generally noticed that "blowing" out will occur in the day time and a "blowing" in at night.—J. W. B., Petosky, Mich.

The Name Daphne.

Please give me the meaning of the word Daphne.—S. C. G., Myrtle Point, Ore.

Daphne is a Greek word, meaning laurel. The Greek myth was of a girl whose lover, Leucippus, pursued her in woman's clothing, and was killed by the nymphs at the instigation of Apollo. The god in turn pursued her, but she entreated him that she might be transformed into a laurel tree, which he did.

Sunday and the Sabbath.

Would you please state the reasons, in your valuable paper, why the Protestants keep the first instead of the seventh day of the week as their Sabbath? Also, why the Catholics ask the Protestants to explain why they keep the first day since the week instead of the seventh, when they themselves keep the first day?—P. H. M., Greenwich, O.

The early Christians, from almost immediately after Christ's earthly mission, met on the first day of the week (Sunday for prayer and praise, because Christ arose from the dead on a Sunday morning. That practice has continued to the present day, for the same reason. One of the bitter disputes in the early church, in the days of the apostles, was whether non-Jewish Christians should be circumcised and obey the Jewish law, including the observance of the Jewish Sabbath, which is kept on Saturday. With the destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70, the Jewish Christians disappeared from history and the dispute ceased, of course.

Roman Catholics believe not only in the Bible in matters of faith and morals, but also that the church is divinely inspired, through its councils and popes; and probably these Catholics of whom you speak claim that the church appointed Sunday to be kept as a Sabbath. We can not find that at any time the church expressly so decreed. It simply followed the practice of observing Sunday as a day of worship, which was begun by the earliest Christians.

Brief Replies.

B. W., Knoxville, Tenn.: The three assistant secretaries of the treasury are H. A. Taylor, Robert B. Armstrong and Charles Hallam Keep. We do not know what states they are from.

J. C. S., Grenola, Kan.: Our reply was correct. We have not the book you mention. Would be glad to have you copy what it says and send us.

G. M., North Yamhill, Ore.: Where a river forms the boundary between two states, the line usually runs in the middle of the channel, and we presume it is so with the Columbia between Oregon and Washington.

E. S. Heston, W. Va.: Ask a physician to give you the address of some training school for nurses, and write for information.

N. L. J., Bald Knob, W. Va.: Some years ago we published all the best war songs of the civil war, and announced that we should never reprint them. Many subscribers object to the constant reprinting. They want something fresh.

J. H. C., Columbia City, Ind.: January 1, 1864, fell on Friday.

S. A. S., Divide, O.: The United States had a double standard by law from 1792 to 1873, but nearly all the time it was really a single standard. Where the bullion values of the full legal tender gold and silver coins is different, no law can make them circulate as of equal value, and it was shown in our monetary history fully.

E. T. H., Huntertown, Ind.: The census is taken every ten years. In 1900 Chicago had 1,698,575 people, and the next census will not be taken until 1910. The estimates made each year from the number of names in the directory is unreliable.

C. G., Kipple, Pa.: The Wabash railroad has purchased all the property through Toledo on the route of the proposed Crosstown line, and everybody expects it to be built. It must, from the lay of the ground, be an open cut in part, part at grade in the suburbs, and part elevated.

D. W. H., Greenville, Tenn.: Probably Rear Admiral J. M. Chester, Naval Observatory, Washington.

O. T. L., Schuler, Ky.: When the name of an author is given at the end of a quotation from his writings, some writers on grammar call it in the nominative absolute, and some supply words to make a sentence—as, "The above was written by ——." In every case it is third person, of course.

H. O. W., Carl, Ky.: There is no such thing as a mermaid. The little dried specimens shown in fake shows and museums are made of the body and tail of a fish joined to the upper half of a monkey. They are made in Japan.

A. W., Hicks N. Y.: We are unable to say. Consult a lawyer.

W. H. M., Parkersburg, W. Va.: We do not know what the United States courts have decided on that matter. Consult a lawyer.

S. A., East Smithfield, Pa.: The Mormon attack on the emigrant train at Mountain Meadows was made on Sept. 7, 1857, and the massacre occurred on the 11th.

J. A. S., Worthington, W. Va.: We can not advise you. As a rule, we would doubt the efficiency of such a remedy.

A. K., Exira, Iowa: There is nothing to discuss. You quote a sentence by some one you do not name, and do not tell his reasons. How can we discuss a statement like that?

J. H. C., Columbia City, Ind.: There is no basis for the story that animals and reptiles fled from the vicinity of Mont Pelee before the eruption. You can always depend that some conscienceless writer, aiming to make a florid tale, will add such false "wonder stories," depending upon the appetite for the marvelous among people to give his story credit.

J. S. C., Caro, Mich.: The "Trinity church claim" in New York city is the Anneke Jans fraud. The New Harlem claim is an entirely different one, but we doubt if it has any sounder basis.

E. M. M., LaGrange, Ind.: Please specify the points on which you desire information. Your question is too general. We don't care how many questions you ask on one subject, so that we can make one reply to all, under one head. The rule is against two or more questions at the same time on different subjects.

H. M. M., Thayer, Kan.: Providence is the capital of Rhode Island.

Mrs. Newbride—Do you keep a cook?
Mrs. Oldwed—No! Does anybody?

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Ingall's Grave Marked by Huge Stone

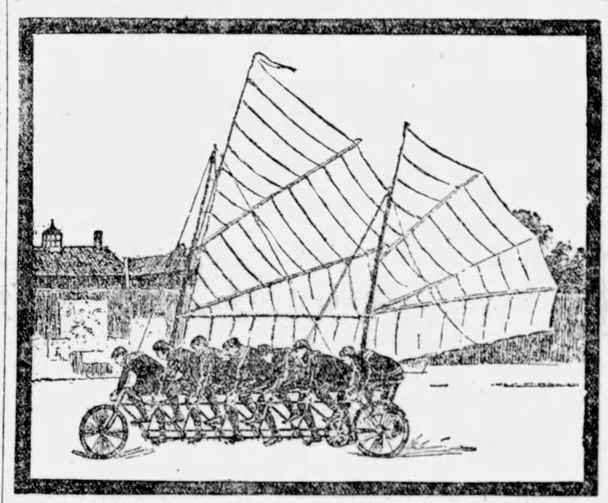
HUGE UNCUT STONE WHICH MARKS THE GRAVE OF JOHN J INGALLS.

Atchison, Kan., Jan. 16.—After a long time the grave of John James Ingalls, one-time senator from Kansas, and perhaps the greatest man the state ever turned out, has been marked by a monument. Up to a few days ago his grave in the little cemetery here, was unmarked, save by a small marble stone which indicated the family lot. Strangers visiting the place found the Ingalls mound vacant, and wondered why.

But now there rests on the grave of Ingalls a great unhewn stone of red porphyry, weighing about five tons. It stands five feet high, and is about four and a half feet wide. It is rugged on three sides, but that facing the west is smooth, worn by the hand of time. In this smooth face is embedded a bronze tablet, 24 by 30 inches, bearing an inscrib the name Ingalls and a quotation from his essay "Blue Grass," reading:

"When the fitful fever is ended and the foolish wrangle of the market and forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of this earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead."

A BICYCLE WITH SAILS



This ingenious contrivance is a septuplet with two drawing sails, by means of which and its seven strong limbed riders the machine can attain a speed of more than a mile a minute. It is a counterpart of the sextet which raced the Empire State Express, with the exception that it carries one additional rider. The sails are fitted upon light spars and the masts are also of wood and very light, being fitted into metal sockets in the frame work of the machine. The rig is almost that of a canoe, the sails being controlled by the second and seventh riders by means of cords and pulleys in the same manner as on a canoe. With its two sails it has a sail area of about 200 square feet. When the wind is favorable the wheel is carried along at the rate of an express train. But under certain conditions the large sail area has held so much wind that the riders have had to do sudden and wonderful gymnastic work to prevent a bad fall.

EASILY TAUGHT.

The youngsters had absorbed something of the new theory of training and education, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

"At our school," he said, "the teachers never tell us not to do anything."

"They don't?" exclaimed the mother in surprise. She knew that the boy was attending a school that had attained wide celebrity because of its new methods, but she had only a hazy idea of the methods. "Why not?" she added.

"Because," the boy explained, "that is suggesting wrong to us. We're taught good, you know, and when we do wrong it's because it's been suggested to us. I heard the teacher telling a lady about it. She said that to tell a child not to do a thing was to prompt him to do it. That everybody wanted to do what they were told not to do, and most of them never would think about it if nothing was said."

"There's some truth in that," remarked the mother.

"She said," the boy went on, "if a law was made for people not to walk in the street, there'd be hundreds of people doing it the next day just because they were told not to. People don't even thought of getting off the sidewalk before."

"I guess that's so," said the mother. "I never thought of it that way before."

"She said," the boy persisted, "that if she had anything in the house she didn't want a child to get she would simply say nothing about it."

"Perhaps she's right," admitted the mother, as she picked up some packages and went to the pantry. There were raisins and figs and oranges in the packages, and it had been her intention to caution the boy not to touch them except when they were put on the table, but she refrained.

"That will only make him want them," she said. "I won't say a word."

So, when the coast was clear, the boy entered the pantry and feasted to his heart's content. And there he was found.

"Willie," said his mother severely, "I shall have to punish you for that."

"For what?" he asked innocently.

"For eating all those raisins and figs."

"But you never told me not to," he urged. "How was I to know?"

SHE READ MY PALM.

She read my palm, and from her eyes
I would have sworn that she was wise.

"Fear not," said she, "though long you drop,
Some day you'll shine 'way at the top."

For weary years I toiled away;
I worked by night, I strove by day.

Yet fame and wealth seemed just as far
Ahead of me as any star.

All else I bore, nor thought to grieve,
Until my hair began to leave.

Oh! then I wept and cursed the day
That palmist maid had crossed my way.

When at the glass I chanced to stop—
Behold! I shone upon the top.

—Chester Firkins, in Lippincott's.

INDIAN LEGEND.

"I have been favored with an Indian tradition concerning the origin of tobacco, Indian corn, and wheat, which, although you may have seen it before, I shall relate," said the poet laureate of all the Pascagoulas at the Grunewald yesterday. "At some distant period, two Indian youths, pursuing the pleasures of the chase, were led to a remote and unfrequented part of the forest, where, being fatigued and hungry, they sat down to repose themselves and to dress their victuals. While they were thus employed the spirit of the woods, attracted, as it is supposed, by the unusual and savory smell of the viands, approached them in the form of a beautiful female, and seated herself beside them. The youths, awed by the presence of so superior a being and struck with gratitude for the condescension which he had shown them in becoming their guest, presented to her in the most respectful manner a share of their repast, which she was pleased to accept and upon which she regaled with seeming satisfaction. The repast being finished, the female spirit having thanked them cordially for their attention and informed them that if they would return to the same place after the revolution of twelve moons they would find something which would recompense their kindness, disappeared from their sight. The youths, having watched the revolving moons and having returned at the appointed time, found that upon the place on which the right arm of the goddess had reclined an ear of Indian corn had sprung up; under her left, a stalk of wheat; and from the spot on which she had been seated was growing a flourishing plant of tobacco!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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The Sunday School

THE PROMOTION OF FOUR FISHERMEN

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 31, is "Jesus Calls Four Disciples." Luke 5:1-11.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The fishing town of Capernaum, upon the northwestern shore of the sea of Galilee, was the home of Jesus during a large part of his public life. Thither he returned after his old Nazareth neighbors had rejected him. In Capernaum were many who believed in him, and he wrought many signs there. As we shall see next week, he was constantly thronged at Capernaum by people needing his ministry.

On the occasion named for present study we find the popular Teacher so pressed by the crowds that he was glad to step aboard, in a boat, and, moving out a short distance from the shore, he taught the people gathered on the banks. Rather an unusual pulpit was this, but a man with a message can find a pulpit anywhere; and besides, Jesus cared little about the minor matters of ecclesiastical appointments. The mint and cummin of churchly order never appealed to him. For him, all of life was sacred, and Simon's fishing-boat was taken bodily with its pile of old nets in the stern, and its seats and sides and bottom bearing the scaly marks of its owner's trade, was to him as good a place as any other from which to tell of a religion which could be at home in common lives and expressed at the post of daily duty.

Some Fishermen's Luck.

Luck had been against Simon and his three partners. They had toiled all night and had caught nothing, and morning found them weary and discouraged. Yet after the discourse, the Teacher bade Simon "launch out into the deep"—a resounding imperative which has been the text of many a stirring sermon, and the appropriate motto of many an ambitious young person.

The fisherman felt that further effort would be futile. But he believed Jesus, as he had a year before professed at the Jordan, when he, together with Andrew, his brother, and John and James, avowed themselves disciples of this new teacher to whom John had borne witness. So, in words of noble faith, he declared, "At thy word I will let down the nets."

Faith was rewarded with a miracle. The weary arms which, perhaps with reluctance, had paid out the heavy nets, found that they could not be drawn in without assistance. They were full to the breaking point, and when the sons of Zebedee drew near to help, it was found that the fish were almost enough to swamp the boat.

Master of the Waters.

Plainly, this was a miracle. Everybody who witnessed the mighty draught of fishes was amazed. What sort of man was it that could use power extended even to the sea and the fishes therein. Simon, the impulsive, fell down in worship. A sense of his unworthiness to share the benefactions of this leader, whom he hailed as Lord, overpowered him. We may imagine with what peculiar regard Simon ever after looked upon the old boat that had been the scene of this wonderful experience.

The presence and works of Jesus, in this instance as elsewhere, affected men with a sense of their sinfulness. They felt unworthy to stand in his presence. It is one of the marks of genuine religion that a man experiences his own sinfulness. Self-righteousness cannot survive in the presence of the radiant Savior.

What a Day Brought Forth.

Unexpected as these marvelous events had been, what followed was still more unexpected. Suddenly Jesus bade them become fishers of men and immediate followers of him. How little the four fishermen had thought that the day which began like others days, although somewhat more gloomily, because of the night's illsuccess, would be the day of their lives, their opportunity!

The mystery which is ever with all of us is one of the allurements of life. We do not know what a day may bring forth. Destiny may be awaiting us around the corner. The next man we meet may change the entire course of our existence. Opportunity, which assumes strange and unexpected guises, may await us just outside the door. We speak often of the unexpectedness of death, but it is ever any more unexpected than that which makes up life?

A Summons and Its Consequences.

The call that came to these four rough men was typical of the calls that are coming to all men at some time or other. It was a summons to touch their lives out into the deep, as shortly before they had launched their fishing boats. This meant a breaking with their old moorings. It meant a revolution in habits and ideals. It meant a great surrender for a greater service.

Every man owes it to himself and the world to put his powers to the best use. Our talents are our debt to the noblest cause that can employ them. The call of these four Galileans their opportunity was to link their lives to a great personality and a great enterprise—little dreaming, of course, that they would thereby take higher rank in history than any soldier, philosopher, king or ruler. They did not have any such full light; but they were loyal to the light they had. With fine courage and devotion, they unhesitatingly yielded themselves, their powers, their prosperity, their future, to the will of this One, whom they believed to be divine. They gave allegiance to the best they knew, which is always the pathway to true success.

The Price of Progress.

To go up means to give up; progress requires the abandonment of many things. One cannot be on the march and still enjoy the quiet pleasures of a settled, homekeeping life. To heed Jesus' command, required of Peter, Andrew, John and James that they abandon their old trade, their old life, their old hopes and their old possessions. Doubtless, there were not wanting hard-headed, "practical" neighbors to point out to them the ruinous folly of surrendering a lucrative business to become a follower and pupil of this itinerant teacher.

They had made their choice, and the adhered to it. Nothing is a duty which conflicts with the will of God. So they unhesitatingly "left all and followed him," as soon as they had brought their boats to land. We do not read that they waited to get the profits of that mighty draught of fishes. History is the person who, having made a life decision, can adhere to it without backward looks.

The Greatest Work in the World.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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POLITICS AND PANAMA.

It is a sorry spectacle the United States is presenting to the world.

We are irrevocably committed to the Panama canal project. Everybody admits it. There is no honorable way to dodge it, if we would, and most of us wouldn't. Other nations have recognized the independence of Panama, and have nothing but praise for the manner in which the administration has handled the matter from the beginning to end.

But we must needs wash our dirty linen. A handful of politicians, bent on causing mischief, purpose to keep the Panama question before the senate in order to embarrass the President in his candidacy. If we were not on the eve of a national election, the legislation would be passed in the twinkling of an eye. Most of the opposition admit that the canal must be built, and by this country, but they do not like the way in which the administration has treated the subject. In their zeal to score partisan advantage, they blind their patriotism, they make the country's welfare of secondary importance.

What can they accomplish? Nothing, if they fail to discredit the President. That is the goal of their efforts.

The situation is a peculiar one. Democratic leaders see no hope of success next year unless they can break the Republican column. If President Roosevelt is nominated, his election is assured. How then to prevent it? The hostility of Wall street is to be used as a battering ram against the Republican center. Disappointed office seekers who may often be relied upon to give secret aid to the enemy, and corrupt officeholders, who are enraged because they have been caught in their thievery, are the traitors within the ranks. To them is assigned the duty of sowing disaffection. They have used the name of Senator Hanna without authority to weaken the administration. They have disseminated lies without number in the hope of causing a breach between the President and Ohio's junior Senator. To accomplish this, they have been forced to attribute to Senator Hanna a scheme of duplicity that is foreign to his nature. But they have made headway. They have frightened some of the weak ones, and have placed others on the defensive.

Is it not about time for the Republican leaders to get together and put a stop to these traitorous attacks? We have more to fear from within than from without, and if we are loyal to the great principles of Republicanism, if we hold them paramount to personal interests, we can solidify the lines and make our position impregnable. If President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna have differences, these should be speedily adjusted for the common good. Both are guided by motives of the loftiest patriotism, and neither lacks in fidelity to party. If Senator Hanna prefers not to espouse Mr. Roosevelt's compaign at this time, he has good reasons therefor, and will, no doubt, gladly take the President into his confidence. The time is ripe for clearing away the cobwebs of doubt and distrust.

AMERICA'S SHAME.

No stronger argument in favor of a bill to advance the interests of our merchant marine should be needed than that contained in a report submitted to the Topeka Commercial club by its committee on state and national legislation.

This report finds that our registered ocean fleet in 1810 was 108,000 tons larger than it is now.

We are sending into other lands nearly five million dollars' worth of American products and commodities, and of this enormous traffic, combined with our imports, American ships carry less than nine per cent.

We paid as tribute to foreign vessels for carrying our excess trade last year over one hundred millions of dollars.

In a word, we have grown big in every other way, and have grown small in the matter of merchant marine.

Why not distribute a part of these millions to our own workmen and build our own ships on which to carry American products to the uttermost ends of the earth? What a mistaken policy it is to permit foreign vessels to take the bread from the very mouths of our ship carpenters, iron workers and sailors! We can build as staunch vessels in this country as can be built abroad. We can man them with sailors as capable as any in the world, and we have the goods to fill them.

What a sad commentary on our one great national weakness is the following comparative table of ocean tonnage:

	Tons.
United States	873,000
Italy	1,180,000
France	1,480,000
Norway	1,660,000
Germany	2,980,000
British Empire	14,800,000

Think of Italy surpassing the United States in any department of commercial activity! And of little Norway! The mere suggestion should pall on the mind of every true American.

AUSTRALIA'S COLOR-LINE.

Our English cousins have long criticised the people of the United States for an unreasoning prejudice against men of color. They should turn their attention to the Australian Confederation, one of the most important possessions of Great Britain "beyond the seas." The population of the six colonies which form the confederation is a little less than four millions, including what is left of the aborigines—a black race of Papuan stock.

But the whites are united in the purpose of keeping out all immigration which is not white. They have a rigid law which is intended to exclude Chinese, Japanese, Malays, Papuans—in fact, all who are not of the Aryan race. The law, curiously enough, is along the same lines as the provisions in the South to keep negroes from voting—it is, in form, an educational test; and it is so enforced that no man with a skin of any other hue than white is kept out, without recourse. Last year, 2,571 non-Europeans tried to enter, and but ten were allowed to pass the gates.

WHO IS YOUR CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY?

Who is your preference for the Republican nomination to the presidency?

A year ago it seemed as though Mr. Roosevelt was practically the unanimous choice of his party. Now we find a strong sentiment claimed in favor of some other man. Senator Hanna has denied, time and again, that he is in any sense a candidate; but we find certain sections of the United States flooded with literature booming him, and urging his nomination. In answer to his denials, it is said that "no man ever declined a presidential nomination."

It is alleged by these men, whoever they may be, that President Roosevelt's popularity is waning with the Republican masses; that he has shown himself "too strenuous;" that he is an unsafe man as chief executive of the nation; that the business men of the country prefer someone else as president, and that the rank and file of the party are beginning to think that perhaps it might be better to choose some other candidate.

We don't believe it, but we wish to find out.

Here in Ohio it is declared the friends of Hanna are preparing to make a fight to secure delegates to the national convention who, while ostensibly for Roosevelt, will swing to Hanna if there is an opportunity, while Senator Foraker's friends are working for delegates who will be for Roosevelt first and last. It is said that work is being done in New York and Pennsylvania to name delegates who are unpledged to Roosevelt, and it is pointed out that the indorsements of the President by political state conventions last year have no binding force now. This is true, of course. But will this year's conventions indorse the President again?

The truth can be found only by appealing to the Republicans of the nation. The Blade makes such an appeal. It circulates in every state and territory. Its readers are Republican by a large majority. Our subscribers are representative soldiers in the Republican army, and they are distributed all over the Union. If the Republicans of their localities prefer Roosevelt they know it. If they prefer some other man, they know it.

We ask them to tell us.

We ask every Republican voter who is a reader of The Blade, to take a postal card, and address it to simply, "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Then turn it over, and tell us who is your choice for the Republican nominee for the Presidency this year. Then sign it, being sure to give your postoffice address and state, and the number of your route, if you are on a rural free delivery.

BE SURE TO DO THIS AT ONCE!

Ask your Republican friends to send in their preferences, giving their names and addresses. We do not wish to publish the names—there will be too many; but we wish to have the names and addresses, as proof of the genuineness of our canvass.

We shall publish the result as it is, without fear or favor.

The Republican national convention meets on June 21; the state conventions must be held a month earlier, and the county and district conventions will necessarily come before the state conventions. Some of the latter will be held in April. Hence the time is not long, and we ask our friends to do this AT ONCE. We wish to close the vote on March 1. That is, our wish to have all the postal cards in our hands by that time.

Will you help us?

Many of our friends are in neighborhoods where it is easy to meet many Republican friends and neighbors. In such cases, we shall be glad if you will take a sheet of paper, put down each voter's name and postoffice address, and write in the same line the name of his preference. Like this for instance:

J. A. Abbott, Fox Mills, Ohio....Roosevelt
W. C. Cupp, Fox Mills, Ohio.....Hanna
John Smith, Fox Mills, Ohio....Fairbanks

Once more—please be prompt! Do it at once, and let us have the result as speedily as you can. We will then be able to make a statement that will cause a profound sensation in the political world, if we are not mistaken.

ASA SMITH BUSHNELL.

The life-history of Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, ex-governor of Ohio, is another of the numerous illustrations of the fact that in the United States the opportunity to rise is open to all, and that success depends upon energy, industry and intelligent persverance. Mr. Bushnell was born in Rome, New York, in 1834. In his eleventh year, the family removed to Cincinnati. His educational advantages were simply those of the common school.

In 1851 he went to Springfield, where his active business life was passed. He was first a dry goods clerk, and then entered the counting-room of a firm manufacturing agricultural machinery as bookkeeper. He climbed steadily, first to partner, and finally to the presidency of the great Warder, Bushnell & Glessner company. The only break in his steady application to business was in 1864, when he commanded a company in the 152d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the hundred days' service. The regiment had a summer of active campaigning, first in the mountains of West Virginia, and then in the region from Cumberland to Martinsburg.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Bushnell took no particularly active part in political work until Senator Foraker's first nomination for governor, in 1883, brought the latter into prominence. He admired and esteemed the brilliant, forceful Foraker, and aided him materially in his political career. He was chairman of the Republican state committee of 1885, and managed the campaign which resulted in Foraker's first election as governor. In 1895, Mr. Bushnell was elected governor of the state, and re-elected two years later, giving the state four years of excellent business administration. In fact, his whole participation in political life was brought about by the close friendship between him and Senator Foraker.

Governor Bushnell was a successful man because he deserved success, and possessed the old-fashioned qualities that commanded it—the grit, perseverence and the ability to hold his own. He built up a great industrial enterprise that vastly promoted the development of the city of Springfield. He had a state full of friends who loved and admired him for his many good qualities of mind and heart. In his death Ohio has lost a distinguished adopted son, in whom she took an honest pride.

DEMOCRATS GO TO ST. LOUIS.

In selecting St. Louis as the place for holding the next national convention, the Democratic committee was undoubtedly largely influenced by William Jennings Bryan who, in an interview soon after his arrival from Europe, expressed his disapproval of New York because it was too far removed from the center of the masses. On the final vote, St. Louis won out by a small margin over Chicago, but New York wasn't even a respectable factor in the race.

The result must be disappointing to those eastern Democrats who are maintaining that in Cleveland's nomination only is there hope of victory. It was their program to have the convention held in the city where Cleveland is strongest, where it would be possible to gather a gallery of claequers who could manufacture sentiment for the Princeton Sage. Such a plan will not work in St. Louis. That is anti-Cleveland territory. Mr. Bryan was not caught napping.

The Blade does not know that Mr. Bryan had a choice as between St. Louis and Chicago. The convention is to be held in July and it would seem that Chicago should have had the preference over the Missouri capital for climatic reasons, but then again, Chicago is further removed from the center of the sphere of Mr. Bryan's influence. Besides it is the home of Carter Harrison who is a disturbing factor just now, on account of his attitude toward organized labor and besides there is a suspicion that Mr. Harrison takes himself too seriously on matters pertaining to national politics.

So the convention will go to St. Louis, where its deliberations will not be disturbed by a clever Cleveland demonstration, or stampeded by the Maryland man's followers, or thrown into spasms by the clamor of New Yorkers for Judge Parker. Mr. Bryan, thus far, has managed affairs in a manner that must be pleasing to him and not a little disconcerting to his enemies.

THE "YELLOW PERIL."

The situation between Russia and Japan involves China. The question she has to meet is whether she will shake off her age-long lethargy, summon vast armies from her teeming millions, and assert herself against the policy which is lopping off her territory and placing it under Russia domination.

In years past, we have heard much speculation over the "yellow peril"—the danger to Western civilization if China, pictured as a sleeping giant, should undergo such a wonderful transformation as has Japan within the past forty years, adopt Western ideas, and become a great world-power, with nearly a third of the human race under her control. There is a recurrence at this time of such speculations. It is argued that the Boxer uprising, which was a desperate and determined fanatical outbreak against all foreigners and against the introduction of foreign ideas into China, was the last effort of resistance on the part of the ultra-conservatives of China against the leaven of modernism.

The invasion by the allied powers, and the capture of Pekin, has certainly caused Northern China to wake up. Tien Tsin is said to be "booming like a Puget sound city," and Pekin itself is becoming regenerated into a modern metropolis. Miss Scidmore, the able correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Pekin, says:

> The wakeup of China is so manifest, so thorough and complete, that one takes heart to believe that the breakup may be averted. The sleep is over, and the awakening is so definite that it may become chronic, abnormal insomnia. All the prophets are confounded with the events and results of less than three years, into each of which has been crowded the transformation of a century. There has been a shaking of dry bones, a scattering of ancient dust, a flouting of sacred precedents, and the new, strenuous life has fixed the ruling class with its fascinations. The most progressive ones even upbraid the ancestors and past princes who postponed these piping times of progress for forty years. They see now how fatal has been this last medieval slumber, which, lasting from 1860 to 1900, left the empire at the mercy of the most unscrupulous powers.
>
> The city gates of Pekin swing open day and night; further breaches in the wall have been made to permit the railroad tracks to parallel the Tartar city wall, and the station is beside the water gate through which General Gaselee and the British troops passed that August day to relieve the besieged legations. Jinrikishas meet the arriving trains and whirl one past the walled and balustraded canal to Legation street, a hard, macadamized highway closed with gates at either end.
>
> The way is lined with tall foreign buildings and brick walls, over which show the gabled roofs of other two-storied foreign constructions. As well might one be anywhere else but Pekin.

But this awakening in northern China, at the immediate scene of the operations of the allied powers, does not extend to the vast areas southward and westward. It affects but a comparatively small number of the 400,000,000 of Chinese population. And, even should the tolerance and adoption of Western ways extend, as eventually they will, it does not follow that China will become a powerful, homogeneous nation.

Among the masses of her people there is an almost complete absence of that sentiment which we call patriotism. When the allies were marching on Pekin, the people of the southern provinces took no interest in the matter. They viewed it as something which concerned the invaded provinces only. There is a complete absence of national feeling. The huge Chinese empire is a mere aggregation of millions of people, without any cohesive political feeling. It was different in Japan. The national feeling among the masses was as marked in the days of the shoguns as it is today. All that has been added in an intense degree of pride in the advancement of the empire and its people within the past few decades. There is nothing of the sort in China; and such a feeling can not be created de novo.

Were the Chinese a patriotic people, they would demand enrollment in the imperial armies, would ask modern weapons and equipments, and drillmasters to teach them the duties of modern soldiers; and then they would demand to be led against Russia. Under such conditions, they could overwhelm Manchuria, and set a limit forever to Russian aggression. But, lacking patriotism, the huge empire is on the way to certain dismemberment, and eventual partition among the great European powers.

WOMEN IN SALOONS.

The supreme court of the United States has decided that the right of women to vote does not carry with it the right to patronize the saloons. The novel case which was so decided came up from the state of Colorado, which allows to women of voting age the full right to the ballot. In that state the women vote for all officers, including Representatives in Congress and Presidential electors.

In 1901, the city council of Denver passed an ordinance which excludes women from saloons and wine rooms. The individuals whose profits were reduced by this ordinance brought suit in the state courts to test its validity, on the ground that the women of that state possess all the rights of male citizens, and that the ordinance in question deprived them of a right accorded to men. The ordinance was sustained, and then an appeal was taken to the supreme court of the United States.

Of course this appeal was made under that provision of the Fourteenth Amendment to the constitution which guarantees to all the equal protection of the laws. But that august tribunal says it can find nothing in the constitution to invalidate the Denver ordinance. So the saloonists and wine-room keepers of Denver will have to fall back on the methods of the effete east, and boldly ignore the law. It is a wonder they did not do that from the first. It works very successfully in all the cities east of the Mississippi, and would probably be quite as safe in Denver as it is elsewhere.

THE CHINESE TREATY IN EFFECT

The cable announces that the quick ratification of the American-China treaty by Uncle Sam came as a shock to the Russian diplomats. It should have occasioned no surprise whatever. It is Uncle Sam's way of doing things. When he has fixed upon a policy, he hastens to carry it out, consulting only those of his neighbors who may have a direct interest. The new treaty interferes in no way with the rights of other nations and therefore he does not regard it as their business.

When we had our little misunderstanding with Spain, we didn't waste a year or more in bluffing. This country endeavored to show Spain the wisdom of its policy, and, when the latter refused to be neighborly, we administered a spanking, reluctantly it is true, but vigorously.

When Colombia endeavored to hold us up on the Panama canal, we proceeded to solve the problem in another way, and we forgot to invite in the neighbors to talk it over. Despite Morgan and his bucking colleagues, that canal will be built by Uncle Sam with neatness and dispatch.

So now, when this country has a little business deal on with China, it signs the papers and is prepared to carry out the compact. If Russia can, by her peculiar methods of deduction, figures that the signing of this treaty has any bearing on his quarrel with Japan, she is welcome to it; but she will not be premitted to forget that the treaty is an accomplished fact.

MILITARY PARKS.

The United States government has acquired by purchase the battlefields of Antietam, Gettysburg, Shiloh, Chickamauga, the crest of Lookout Mountain and of Mission Ridge. These have been, or are in process of being, converted into parks. The amount expended so far is nearly $3,000,000, and it will take a half-million more to complete their improvement. It requires over $65,000 per year to take proper care of them.

Secretary Root believes the government has gone as far in this direction as it should; that no more military sites should be acquired, to add to the annual expense bill. Not long ago a bill was introduced by Senator Martin, of Virginia, for the purchase of the McLean house at Appomattox, and adjoining lands, to be set apart as a military park, in commemoration of the surrender of Lee to Grant. There is much to be said in favor of this, for on that spot was enacted the closing scene of the bloody drama of the civil war. The secretary of war was requested to give his opinion, and it was against the purchase. He declares that "the necessary expenditures for the battlefield parks already authorized are, and will be, so great that I do not think this bill ought to pass." And he very pertinently adds that the national government can not buy and care for all the spots of historic interest in the United States.

While agreeing to the latter proposition most heartily, there really is good reason why Appomattox should be added to the list of military parks; but there the list should be closed, as far as the civil war is concerned. New York state has set a proper example in purchasing and improving, as a state park, the old Revolutionary battlefields at Lake George and Stony Point. The Maumee Valley Pioneer and Historical association has purchased the site of old Fort Meigs, where Harrison was twice besieged by the British in the war of 1812. Why should not Virginia purchase the Appomattox property and make a state park, if the national government declines? Virginia has a plethora of battlefields, however, and would be unable to carry out the scheme completely. Which reminds us that a farm, comprising a part of the first Bull Run field, is now being offered for sale by its owner.

BUCHANAN'S CONFIRMATION.

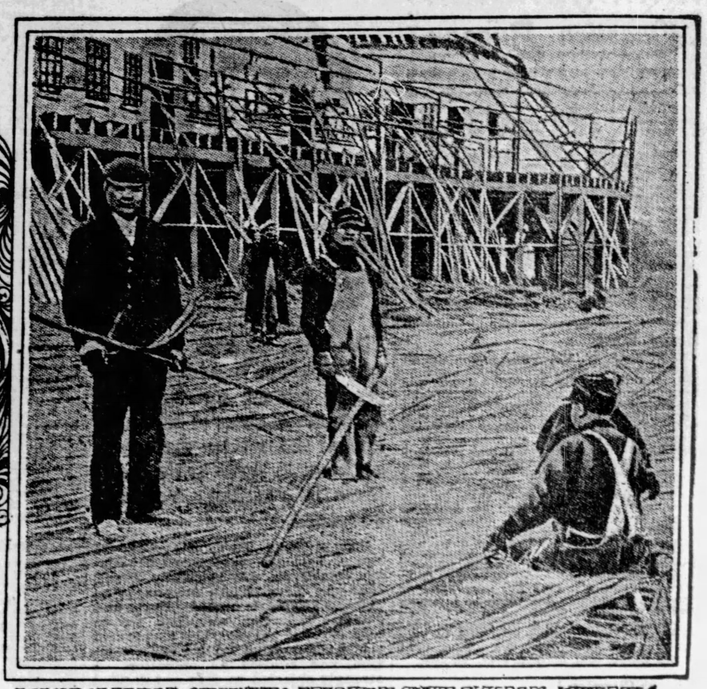
The senate, in confirming the appointment of Mr. Buchanan as minister to the new republic of Panama, indirectly recognized the independent status of the latter; and the vote foreshadows distinctly the ratification of the new canal treaty.

The Democrats of the senate who prepared to join Mr. Gorman in his attack on the president's canal policy, have heard from the people of their own states, and they understand clearly that their constituents want the canal, and that as quickly as possible. They are not caring particularly about the origin of the Panama revolution, for they regard it as a rare stroke of luck, and demand that we take advantage of it.

Since the holiday recess the Democrats of the senate have been explaining that they did not intend to protest against the treaty itself so much as against the alleged manner in which the new nation came into existence. Well, the country demands the prompt ratification of the treaty, and then they can waste as much time as they see fit in quarreling over an accomplished fact.

BUILDING A PHILIPPINE VILLAGE AT ST. LOUIS FAIR

WEAVING BAMBOO LATTICE TO COVER A NIPA ROOF



A GROUP OF FILIPINO CARPENTERS PREPARING THEIR BUILDING MATERIALS

St. Louis, Jan. 14.—Forty-one native draughtsmen and builders, brought from the Philippines by Arthur E. Anderson, architect of the Philippine commission, muffle up their necks and ears, and go about their work at the World's Fair grounds, with a snow-laden breeze sweeping about them as they perch on the roof, weaving their lattice of bamboo.

About the lake to be called Laguna de Bay will be built native huts, all constructed by native workmen. The restaurant building, where native dishes will be served, now has its outside walls of planks completed, and the native workment are busy putting on the thatch.

The interior walls of the restaurant will be of bamboo, and all the interior woodwork of native woods. Over the grounds now are scattered many carload lots of bamboo. Great logs of mahogany are there, too, and cocoanut palms, while dozens of crates of nipa are at hand ready for roof covering.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

Japan and Russia.

Affairs in the far east are still at the waiting stage. Both Japan and Russia are busily making preparations for a possible conflict, but the word to begin it has not yet gone forth and all hope of a peaceable settlement has not yet been abandoned. Japan's last note to Russia is reported not to be in the nature of an ultimatum. It fixes no time limit, but it is firm, though pacific in tone. It appears to be in effect a restatement of the original demands of the Island empire regarding the position of Manchuria and Corea. Japan insists upon the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China and Corea, though willing to recognize Russia's special interests in Manchuria in return for a recognition by Russia of Japan's special interest in Corea. Pressure to prevent a conflict continues to be exerted through diplomatic channels.

The New Canal Treaty.

Though the committee on foreign relations has not yet reported the new Panama canal treaty to the senate, a vigorous discussion of the government's policy has been going on in that body. It appears to be a fact that there is a division among the majority members of the committee, and advantage has been taken of that fact by some of the most strenuous among the debaters of the minority. The delay in reporting the treaty has thus been a source of embarrassment to the majority leaders on the floor, who under existing circumstances have been forced into a defensive attitude. It now seems certain that the treaty will be amended in several particulars. It is suggested that it is desirable to obtain for the United States greater concessions than have been secured in regard to the jurisdiction over the harbors adjacent to the cities of Panama and Colon.

The New Chinese Treaty.

Ratifications of the new commercial treaty with China were exchanged at Washington on January 13, and on that day President Roosevelt issued a proclamation declaring the treaty in effect. The treaty is the result of nearly a year and a half of negotiation. Its principal provisions relate, as our readers know, to questions of commerce and navigation, removing restrictions which have hampered them both in China, but it treats also of a number of other questions of importance to the people of the two countries. It defines the rights and privileges of the diplomatic and consular officers and of American citizens resident in China, and insure missionaries the enjoyment of rights which they have had in the past only by toleration. A fair degree of protection is insured to trademarks, copyrights and patents. The most interesting provision of the treaty is that which insures the opening of two new ports to foreign trade, namely, Mukden and the town of Antung or Shao, on the Yalu river.

The Cotton Boll Weevil.

In his annual report Secretary Wilson advocated granting by congress of an appropriation of $500,000 for the purpose of exterminating the cotton boll weevil, whose depredations have wrought such havoc in parts of the south. The House of Representatives has acted promptly upon this suggestion of the secretary of agriculture, and has voted an appropriation of $250,000 for the purpose of protecting cotton against the boll weevil. This is only half the amount asked by the secretary, but it is, nevertheless, a considerable sum, and its employment should bring about some results of consequence. Of course the question how to deal with the pest is still largely an experimental one, but it will at least be approached under favorable conditions as far as the matter of ways and means is concerned, that is, assuming, as is not unlikely, that the Senate will follow the lead of the House.

The Cuban Treaty.

The so-called permanent treaty with the United States was ratified by the Cuban senate last week, without debate or roll call, the vote being simply by a show of hands. This treaty includes all the provisions of the Platt amendment. The treaty was signed in May last, but was not ratified with the other treaties at the close of the last session. It was held by the committee on foreign relations until January 11, not seemingly because there was any opposition in that committee as to the possible political effect of its action. In its report recommending ratification the committee declared that the treaty would not change the political status of Cuba or alter the United States.

The Church Fight in France.

Premier Combes fights in the open, and does not equivocate. With or without the consent of the Vatican, the Catholic bishops in France must be selected by the government. If the Pope sanctions the choice, well; if he refuses to do so, well also. But in that event, non-intercourse with Rome will be declared and no Peter's pence collected in France. And always, in reserve, M. Combes holds over his clerical foes the menace of the abolition of the concordat and the complete separation of church and state in France. This seems not so terrible a threat to Americans, who regard such separation as the cornerstone of freedom and religious liberty. But without public support it is feared that the church in France could hardly exist.

"Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

The following is the next Nasby letter in point of time to that reprinted last week. It is a continuation of the discussion of the bolt of "independent Republicans" from Blaine in 1884:

Confedrit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky),
Joon 16, 1884.

The nooze from Boston and Noo York wich followed the nominashen uv Blane and Logan thrilled the Corners from center to circumference. Our spirits had bin droopin ever since we heerd from Chicago, for we hed hed eggsperience with Blane. We knowd him to be a fiter from Fitersville, and ez we wuzn't shoor who we shood nominate, we wuz in a frame uv mind about it.

Ef the great statesman, Tilden, hed uv accepted the nominashen, we shood hev hed some consolashen. We wood hev tapped his barl, and we shood hev lived well dorrin the campane, even ef we don't win at the end, but now that that old imbesile hez declined, the chances are that we shel nominate sum man wich hezn't got money to pay for votes, and where will the incorruptible Dimocrisy be then? To hev a candidate without money envelops us in gloom indeed.

But when we heerd that Harper's Weekly and George William Curtis and the Boston Republikin papers hed gone back onto Blane, we wuz happy. To hev that class uv Republikins come over to us, to sekoor purity in party management and reform in the government is a compliment wich we trooly appreshiate. If they are honist in ther demand for purity, and hev money to put up to buy us in with, the millenium hez bin finelly struck and the Dimocrisy will be happy. Ef they come, however, with cold abstrackshens and want simply to dictate to us, without doin anything theirselves, they ain't so valuable a acquisition. We are willin to subscribe to their resolooshens demandin reform, but they must accompany them with actooal dollars. The Dimocrisy uv Kentucky and Injeany ain't very smart, but in a struggle for reform they kin all uv em reed the figgers on the end uv a banknote.

It wuz, however, help from a source wich we didn't expect. We wuz not shoor whether the Lord hed gone asleep or gone on a journey, or whether the devil hed got a spasm uv unusyooal activity.

Of course I called a meetin at the meetinghouse to-wunst, and it wuz the most enthusiastic I hev ever presided over. Cheers rent the very roof, and ther wuz old-fashioned cheers, the regler old rebel yell, wich hed parshelly gone out uv fashion, but wich cum to us ez naturally ez anything in the world.

Deekin Pogram submitted a series uv resolooshens wich read ez follows:

Wareas, The leedin Republikin papers and statesmen uv Boston, and the Noo York Times and Harper's Weekly, wich is now ably edited by George Wilyum Curtis, hez, in the interest uv reform, boltid the nominashens uv Blaine and Logan, and severed their connecksh in with the Abolishn party, and

Wareas, Them papers and leeders hevin cut loose from the Republikin party must go somewhere, and ez ther ain't no other place for em to go, they must come into the ranks uv the Dimocrisy, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Corners forgives em for past wickidnis, and welcomes em corjelly into full fellowship.

Resolved, That the Corners don't give a dam whether they jine the Dimocrisy, nominate a independent tickit, or stay to hum, either course workin together for good at the Corners, ez it is jest that much assistance for the Dimocrisy.

Resolved, That we fine hands with those parties, we forgivin all the dirt they hev throwd at us, and they forgivin all the dirt we hev histid at them. From this time we shel magnanimously let bygones be by-gones, and standin shoulder to shoulder in the intrest uv reform, will accept ther aid to hist Republikins out uv the postoffises and put us safely into em.

Resolved, That ef any uv em shood appear ez delegates to the Dimocratic nashnel convenshun, we shel expect uv em a pledge, with sekoority satisfactory to us, that they will support the tikkit we shel put in nominashen. We want no disintegratin elemence in our party, and won't hev it. We are perfeckly willin sich men shel take part in Republikin convenshuns, and, ef beeen, kick over the traces, but that sort uv thing won't work with us.

Resolved, That sence Henry Ward Beecher hez, in the intrest uv purity and reform, refoosed to support Blane and jined us, the Corners unhesitatingly declares its bleef in the absloot purity uv his carakter, the opinyuns and statemence uv Theodore Tilton and Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton to the contrary notwithstandin.

Resolved, That the Corners sympathises heartily with George Wilyum Curtis and the dozen civil service reformers wich hev boltid Blane. The ackshen uv the Chicago convenshun in concentratin the power uv the party in the hands uv its entire membership instid uv diffoosin it thro the dozen dissatisfied delegates, cannot be too strongly condemnd by them wich bleeves in the rite uv the people to rool. The Corners will uphold the hands uv these dissatisfied delegates ez Aaron and Hur did them uv Moses.

Resolved, That the continyooance in the postoffis uv the Corners uv the nigger Lubbock, and in the collector's office uv Pollock, a carpet bagger uv Illinoy, with Joe Bigler ez his deputy, while sech patriots ez me and Deekin Pogram are redoosed to the necessity uv getting liker on tick, is a violashen uv civil rites wich we can't too strongly condemn.

Resolved, That these new recroots may put in all the resolooshens they choose about civil service reform, and purity, etc., but they must endorse sich ez we deem necessary, be it fiat money, free trade or tariff, jist ez the exigencies uv the sitooashen demand, rememberin that our noshen uv civil service reform is postoffis and custom houses. They may play Apollus, and plant and water, but we want the increase.

Resolved, That Boss Tweed died too soon. Hed he lived till today, and cood hev taken George Wilyum Curtis and the Boston Advertiser to his busm, he wood hev bin willin to die. Like Moses, he wuz near the promised land, but wuz not permittid to enter into it.

There wuz a animated discussion ez to the phrase, "The Corners don't give a dam," etc., in the second resolooshen. I objectid to it ez inelegant. I remarkt to em that now that the Corners and the elite uv Boston wuz a weepin over the corrupshen uv polytix qver each other's shoulders, that we must concede suthin to Boston culcher. Ef Boston wuz willin to hist me into the postoffis, I shood at least be willin to come ez neer Boston in other respeks ez possible. The phrase, "Don't give a dam," don't mean nothin. It wood be better to hev it, "Don't keer a dam." This wood be a beginnin. We shood be generus, and meet them halfway. Ef Boston wuz willin to start downward toward the Corners, the Corners shood be willin to try a climb or two up toward Boston.

The alterashen, wuz conceded, with the asbcorence, howorver, that no more wood be made. We wuz willin to alter our phaseology, but we insist upon the rite to spit upon the floor and likewise to avoid mixed drinks. The Corners can not give up her individjality. Shood I ever go to Boston to confer with our brethren, I am willin to put on a biled shirt and a paper collar, but I will do nothin more. That is ez fur ez I will go toward Republikinism. I dror the line on that.

And by the way George Wilyum Curtis and Henry Ward Beecher and them nice Boston ducks want to git to takin ther likker straight and practis chawin dog-leg terbacker. Likewise they wood be more soothin to the feelings uv ther noo associates shood they give up ther abeurd practis uv puttin on a cleen shirt every day. No man kin be a troo Dimekratic reformer who puts on a cleen shirt every day in the week. He cums too near bein a blotid aristocrat and pampered son uv luxury.

The resolutions wuz past in a hurry, for the meetin knowd that sluz after a demonstrashen uv this kind Bascom asks the entire attendance to take suthin. He wuz eksi to the emergency. The prospeck uv a Dimekratic success, wich meens collectin uv me wat I owe him, after I git back into the postoffis, opened his heart.

Then we hed an old-fashioned Dimekratic season. We sung the good old songs, "Way Down in Dixie," "Maryland, My Maryland," "We'll Hang Abe Lincoln on a Sour Apple Tree," and such, and a few got so enthused that they sillied out and made it warm for the niggers in the east end uv the village. I believe they shot one or two in their exuberance. Anyhow, Pollock and Bixler, ez soon ez they heard us on the street, shet up ther front doors and barricaded em, and loadid ther shot-guns. They I nowd wat that yell meant.

It wuz a refreshin season and a auspichus beginning uv the campane. Whenever the Corners sallies out and shoots a nigger or two it is a shoor sine that the Dimocrisy is encurridged.

To show our appreshiashen we made up a club uv one for Harper's Weekly, which I her agreed to read to the people in Bascom's every week. All uv em kin understand some uv the pikters, ef the titles under em are read to em.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, (Hopeful).

Current Events.

Colonel Charles Denby, of Indiana, former United States minister to China, died suddenly at Jamestown, N. Y., while on a lecture tour.

Attorney General Knox, in a report to the house of representatives on the antitrust prosecutions, urges a permanent increase in his force.

Governor Warfield, of Maryland, in his inaugural address at Annapolis, advocates a constitutional amendment restricting the right of suffrage on the basis of intelligence and heredity.

American "group" to be affiliated with the interparliamentary union for international arbitration is organized in congress. About forty senators and representatives become members.

Admiral Coghlan reports that many Indian tribes on the isthmus are growing restless and that numbers have embraced the cause of Colombia. Colombians are still massing troops on the border.

Attack on the civil service laws is made by leaders in the house of representatives, who hold that old and decrepit clerks are being carried on the rolls long after they have lost their efficiency.

Member of the Russian privy council takes an optimistic view of the situation in the far east and holds that peace is more likely at the present time than it has been. Diplomats at other places still fear war.

Grand jury investigating the existence of graft in Milwaukee has returned more indictments and arrests are to follow. Many city officials are said to be arranging for bondsmen in case they are the subjects of true bills.

Illinois Democrats are divided in their choice for president, Congressman Jas. R. Williams being the favorite of the regulars and W. R. Hearst the preferred candidate of his own organization. Both factions are confident of capturing the Illinois delegation to the St. Louis convention.

Annual dinner to the diplomatic corps is given at the white house and is largely attended.

R. M. Allen, writing from Paris, says Germany will enact pure food laws that will be a bar to many American products.

Dispatches from Seoul say a leading Korean newspaper urges a massacre of all foreigners, declaring them responsible for all trouble.

Cuban congress gives President Palma the right to raise duty rates, within a limit of 30 per cent, at his own discretion. The move pleases Americans.

Representative Douglas, of New York, introduces a bill in congress providing for an ocean mail subsidy, the ships so aided to be available in time of war.

House of representatives discovers that the government is paying for a mile of carriages which are used by clerks in making social calls. A bill is introduced to correct the abuse.

Commonwealth Trust company brings suit against financiers now holding bonds, stocks and securities of the United States Shipbuilding company to recover them, claiming it has absolute title.

President Roosevelt receives the delegates to the convention of the National Association of Naval Militia in Washington and urges the necessity of harmony, that their needs may receive proper legislation.

Fire destroys the business section of Havre, Mont., causing a loss of $500,000 and rendering many persons homeless. Soldiers are sent from Fort Assiniboine to suppress thievery, and martial law reigns.

Opinion at Washington is that the effect of the ratification of the treaty between the United States and China is to throw the influence of this country against the ambitions of Russia in Manchuria.

Walter Wellman declares Senator Hanna is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, and that the Ohio statesman has declared the hope of the party lies in renominating President Roosevelt.

Action of the committee of the whole in cutting off the salaries and expenses of the civil service commission from the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill is rescinded in the house of representatives, and the bill, providing an expenditure of $29,711,700, is passed.

Milwaukee grand jury returns additional bills against public officials, and the indicted men will test the constitutionality of the law.

Senator Dolliver introduces the G. A. R. bill to pension all civil war veterans who had ninety or more days' military or naval service.

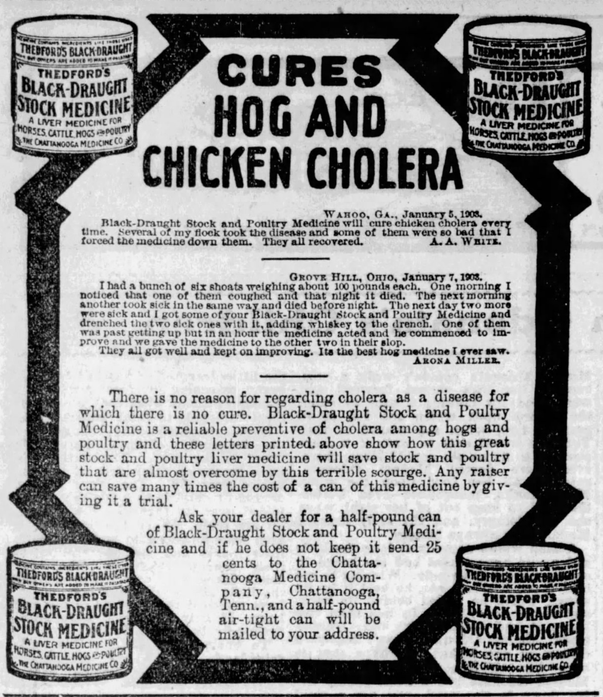
Brigadier General Grant arrives in Chicago and assumes command of the Department of the Lakes, succeeding Major General Bates.

Postmaster General Payne transmits to Chairman Overstreet the letter carriers' petition for an increase of pay with a favorable recommendation.

Crazed by the fumes of his chemicals, Edward K. Landis, formerly a prominent chemist, kills his wife and commits suicide in their Philadelphia home.

Coroner's jury at Victoria is asked to issue warrants for Captain Roberts and others, held responsible for the Clallam disaster, on the charge of manslaughter.

Secretary Root says a mandatory order to transport army and navy supplies in American ships might prove too expensive to the government.


THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT
STOCK MEDICINE
A LIVER MEDICINE FOR HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS AND POULTRY
THE CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO.

CURES HOG AND CHICKEN CHOLERA

WAHOO, GA., January 5, 1903.
Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will cure chicken cholera every time. Several of my flock took the disease and some of them were so bad that I forced the medicine down them. They all recovered. A. A. WHITE.

GROVE HILL, OHIO, January 7, 1903.
I had a bunch of six shoats weighing about 100 pounds each. One morning I noticed that one of them coughed and that night it died. The next morning another took sick in the same way and died before night. The next day two more were sick and I got some of your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and drenched the two sick ones with it, adding whiskey to the drench. One of them was past getting up but in an hour the medicine acted and he commenced to improve and we gave the medicine to the other two in their slop. They all got well and kept on improving. Its the best hog medicine I ever saw. ARONA MILLER.

There is no reason for regarding cholera as a disease for which there is no cure. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a reliable preventive of cholera among hogs and poultry and these letters printed above show how this great stock and poultry liver medicine will save stock and poultry that are almost overcome by this terrible scourge. Any raiser can save many times the cost of a can of this medicine by giving it a trial.

Ask your dealer for a half-pound can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and if he does not keep it send 25 cents to the Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half-pound air-tight can will be mailed to your address.

The New Improved

Blade Rotary Washing Machine

Ball Bearings

Our Improved Blade Rotary Washer is the best article of the kind ever placed on the market. The tub is constructed of the best quality red Louisiana Cypress, arranged for large sized clothes wringer, cover opening arranged so it cannot bind, swell or stick, and has universal ball races and ball bearings. The osciliating movement is the easiest working gearing yet devised for working a washing machine. This machine can be attached to water or electric motor or operated by turning the large balance wheel by hand continuously in one direction. Can be operated while seated on a chair and entirely eliminates the stooping or strain on the back as in the old style washing machine.

The regular price of this machine is $7.00. We offer it and the Weekly Blade one year for only..... **$5.00**

The machine is shipped by freight. The purchaser pays the freight on receipt of the goods.

Silver-Plated Tableware

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

¼ doz. Teaspoons..... 85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons.....$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons..... 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the first design, and all the great improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (25) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case.....$14.30
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case.....11.65
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case.....15.90
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case.....13.25
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case.....12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case.....9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case.....13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case.....11.20

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case.....5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case.....7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7 jeweled works, 25-year hunting case.....12.15
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case.....14.00
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case.....11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case.....13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Ladies' Skirt, No. 9213.

Dark brown panne zibeline is used for this stylish skirt. The fabric is in itself so rich that it does not require trimming of any kind.

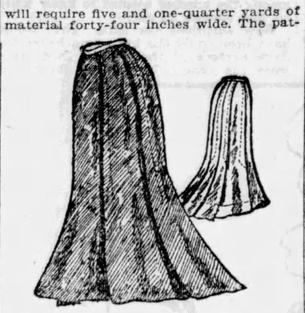
The skirt is shaped with seven well-proportioned gores fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. It closes invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed.

A plait is arranged at the front or straight edge of the side and back gores. These plaits are narrow at the belt but increase in width toward the hem. They are stitched down part way and flare smartly below the stitching.

The skirt is closely adjusted from belt to knee, but has a graceful sweep at the floor. It touches in front and trains slightly at the back. If a round length is desired, the pattern provides perforations for the proper shaping.

Skirts in this style are especially becoming to stout figures, the long lines adding grace to the form. The mode may be developed in tweed, cheviot, covert, ladies' cloth, velveteen, taffeta or soft silks. The spaces between the plaits are frequently trimmed with lace motifs, bands of ribbon or fancy braids.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9213, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.



9213—Ladies' Seven Gored Plaited Skirt.
22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

Girls' Dress, No. 9212.

Ecru voile is used for this stylish dress, with biscuit velvet and cream-colored lace for trimming.

The waist is made over a fitted body lining that closes in the center back and is faced with velvet to a round yoke depth. Three backward, turning plaits extend from yoke to belt, back and front, forming broad triple box plaits.

The full body portion is applied to outline the yoke, which is completed with a narrow lace collar band. The lace bertha has long tabs back and front. It extends over the shoulders in a becoming manner. Large lace motifs decorate the velvet yoke.

Full puff sleeves are tucked at the top

9212—Girl's Dress with Fancy Bertha.
6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

and attached to the lower edge of short fitted caps of velvet. The tucks are stitched down a short distance, the fulness below forming wide puffs that are gathered and attached to lace wristbands.

Plaits in the skirt are stitched flatly to the depth of a yoke. They are pressed to the hem, but flare smartly below the stitching, retaining their plaited folds. The skirt is attached to the lower edge of the waist portion and closes in the back. A narrow velvet belt conceals the joining and fastens in front with a gold buckle.

Dresses in this style may be made of ladies' cloth, cashmere, serge, flannel or veiling, with ribbon, braid, silk or tucked chiffon for trimming. If contrasting material is not used the yoke and bertha may be prettily braided.

To make the dress for a girl of eight years will require two and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with one yard of lace and one-half yard of velvet. The pattern, No. 9212, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Shirt Waist, No. 9211.

Several shades of green are cleverly combined in this smart shirt waist. The foundation is an emerald cheviot with pale green satin-faced cloth and a very dark shade of velvet ribbon for trimming.

The waist has for its foundation a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center front. If heavy fabrics are employed the lining may be omitted and the waist adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams only.

In the back three sets of two tucks extend from each shoulder to the belt, tapering toward the waist. A smooth adjust-

9211—Ladies' Fancy Shirt Waist.
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

ment is maintained under the arms. Tucks in front which correspond with those at the back are stitched down part way, providing stylish fulness over the bust.

The waist closes invisibly under a broad box plait. A fancy collar completes the neck, and has a tab in front. The shoulder trimming forms epaulettes that extend over the sleeves.

One-piece bishop sleeves fit the arm well from shoulder to elbow, and are quite wide at the lower edge, where the fullness is arranged on wristbands that are shaped to match the collar. A soft velvet belt fastens with a green enamel buckle.

Shirt waists in this style are made of French flannel, satin-faced cloth, cashmere or any of the fancy striped and figured materiil, silk, velvet or lace. When developed entirely of one fabric, the collar, cuffs and epaulettes are frequently braided or piped with velvet.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of material 36 inches wide, with one yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9211, is cut in sizes for a 34, 38 and 42-inch bust measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO OHIO.

Cuban Trade.

Havana, Jan. 18.—The Cuban treasury officials inform the Associated Press that the imports from the United States have largely increased lately, though not nearly enough to offset the loss of revenue caused by the adoption of reciprocity. It is considered certain, however, that the settlement of the Cuban tariff questions will result in a much greater increase.

ON THE FRONTIER.

Rumor That the Colombians Have Begun Invasion.

Panama, Jan. 15.—Authentic information from the frontier is anxiously awaited here, as the belief is widespread that the Colombians have already started to march upon the isthmus.

The Panama troops are ready to leave on a moment's notice. The conscription has been completed, and 12,000 fighting men can be placed in the field. There is great bustle in the armory in preparation for the shipment of rifles and ammunition to the Indians of the interior who have agreed to join against the Colombia forces.

Col. Parette, of the Panamanian army, said: "We, who were Colombians until yesterday, cannot be deceived by any tactics the Colombians may employ. We are deeply grateful for the aid the Americans have given us, especially as we are now prepared to fight our own battles on land with the utmost confidence of victory.

"Four hundred to five hundred men stationed in the only three passes available, can defeat an army. We have all the men we actually need, for the fighting will be done in the mountains.

"We expect to repel the invasion without calling out all the available troops. The Indians will certainly fight on our side. The San Blas Indians, who are Colombian allies, will not fight at all."

Many light cases of fever are reported to already exist in the camps of the United States marines, especially among those who have been scouting along the trails. There is some yellow fever in Panama now, but none has appeared in the camps.

Girls' Coat, No. 9201.

Pale gray panne zibeline is used for this stylish coat with embroidered white cloth for trimming.

The garment is simply adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams, fits well on the shoulders and hangs loosely in box effects to the hem, completely covering the frock worn beneath.

The closing is made in single-breasted style with round gun metal buttons. The fronts are trimmed with tiny envelope pockets. A standing collar completes the neck.

In the back there are three square collars. Two of these are square in front also, but the upper one is extended to form a long stole end. The collars are of white cloth elaborately embroidered with chenille and steel threads.

One-piece sleeves are shaped with inside

9201—Girl's Coat.
4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

seams, fit the arm well from shoulder to elbow and are very wide at the wrist, where the fullness is arranged on fancy cuffs.

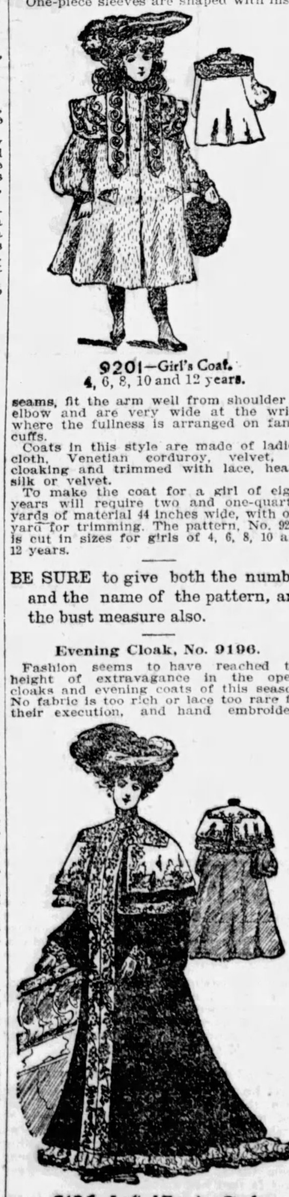
Coats in this style are made of ladies' cloth, Venetian corduroy, velvet, or cloaking and trimmed with lace, heavy silk or velvet.

To make the coat for a girl of eight years will require two and one-quarter yards of material 44 inches wide, with one yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9201, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Evening Cloak, No. 9196.

Fashion seems to have reached the height of extravagance in the opera cloak and evening coats of this season. No fabric is too rich or lace too rare for their execution, and hand embroidery



9196—Ladies' Evening Cloak.
34, 38 and 42 inch bust.

figures conspicuously in the trimming.

An elegant garment is shown here developed in royal purple, chiffon velvet with white panne for trimming. The cloak is made with shoulder and underarm seams hanging loosely from the shoulders and falling in long graceful folds almost to the floor.

Three capes of velvet and panne are included in the neck seam with a square collar. This is extended in long stole ends which complete the edges of the front, reaching to the hem. A standing collar finishes the neck.

One-piece sleeves are very wide at the wrist, where the fulness is arranged on panne wristbands, drooping well all around. The capes, stole collar and wristband are all elaborately embroidered in grapes, shading from deep violet to a lavender that is almost white.

The cloak is lined throughout with violet moire and the edges of fronts and skirt portion finished with plaitings of violet chiffon.

Effective but less expensive cloaks in this style may be made of velveteen, satin-faced cloth or heavy silks with taffeta or eiderdown lining. The trimming may be of lace or self-fabric edged with fur.

To make the cloak in the medium size will require six yards of material forty-four inches wide with two and one-quarter yards for trimming. The pattern, No. 9196, is cut in sizes for a 34, 38 and 42-inch bust measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO OHIO.

Cuban Trade.

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"I GROW HAIR IN ONE NIGHT."

Famous Doctor-Chemist Has Discovered a Secret Compound That Grows Hair on Any Bald Head.

Discoverer of This Magic Compound That Grows Hair In a Single Night.

He sends a trial package of his new and wonderful remedy free by mail to convince people it actually grows hair, stops hair falling out, removes dandruff and quickly restores luxuriant growth to shining scalps, eyebrows and eyelashes and restores the hair to its natural color. Send your name and address to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 1140 Foso Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, for a free trial package, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage. Write today.

GOV. BUSHNELL DEAD.

Second of Ohio's Ex-Governors to Die This Year.

Columbus, O., Jan. 15.—Former Governor Asa S. Bushnell breathed his last at 1:52 o'clock this morning. The end came peacefully after a long night of stupor, which was the condition all of yesterday. Since the second stroke of apoplexy on the day following the first one friends had not hoped for recovery. His wife and family, who were summoned from Springfield when he was first stricken on Monday following the inauguration of Governor Herrick, were in almost constant attendance at his bedside and were with him at the last. Mrs. Bushnell has borne up under the strain with remarkable fortitude, but her daughters, Mrs. McGrew and Mrs. Dimmond, have been almost prostrated. Besides the wife and daughters, one son, John L. Bushnell, survives.

The body was taken to Springfield this afternoon for burial.

Asa S. Bushnell was in his seventieth year when overtaken by death. He was born in the state of New York in September, 1834. He was brought to Cincinnati in childhood and removed to Springfield in 1851. At one time he was bookkeeper in the great manufacturing plant of which he was the head for so many years. Mr. Bushnell was a man of remarkable business ability and built up a fortune conservatively estimated at seven millions of dollars.

He was always liberal with his money and his gifts to charitable, benevolent and fraternal institutions have been many and large.

In 1885 Mr. Bushnell became prominent in state politics, being at the head of the Republican state committee. In that year a legislature was elected which sent Mr. Foraker to the United States Senate. Ten years later, at Zanesville, in one of the most dramatic conventions ever held in Ohio, Mr. Bushnell was named for governor. This choice was ratified at the polls by a plurality of more than 92,000. Two years later he was re-elected. His four years as executive was a period marked by a wise and conservative administration of state affairs. Governor Bushnell carrying into office the same principles and applying them to state affairs as he so successfully applied them in his own business. Since leaving the governor's office Mr. Bushnell has devoted himself entirely to his large private business. It was only a few weeks ago that he divided nearly a million dollars of property among his children, seeking in that way to relieve some of his own business burden.

Springfield, O., Jan. 18.—The remains of ex-Governor A. S. Bushnell, a martyr to public duty, were laid in his afternoon in the impending Bushnell mausoleum in Ferncliff. The interment was strictly private and was attended by only the members of the Bushnell family. There was a general suspension of business this afternoon in memory of the deceased, who had endeared himself to Springfield by his geniality, his generosity and his unswerving loyalty to Springfield. All of the vast workshops of the city were closed. By order of Superintendent John L. Weaver, the public schools were dismissed at 10 a. m. The parochial schools and Wittenberg college were also closed.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him, at 804-26 Winthrop Bldg., Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

GEN. JOHN C. BLACK.

Washington, Jan. 15.—General John C. Black, who was recently appointed a member of the United States civil service commission by President Roosevelt, arrived in Washington yesterday to enter upon his new duties. Although he is a Democrat and a majority of the board Republicans, it is said that Gen. Black

GEN. JOHN C. BLACK.

is slated for the presidency of the commission. Gen. Black is commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and he has announced that the headquarters of that organization would remain in charge of Adjutant General Charles A. Partridge.

A Needed Act.

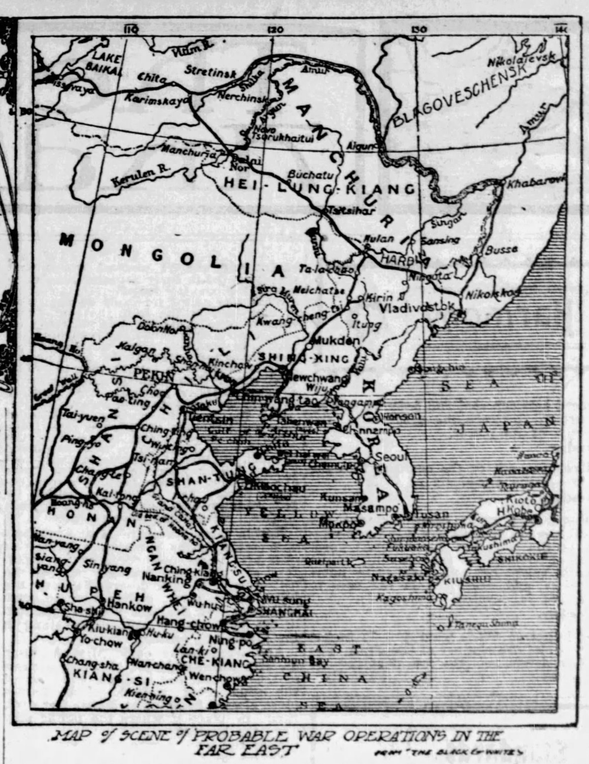
Manila, Jan. 14.—The act prohibiting the importation of all silver coin which is not upon a gold basis, became a law today, and the members of the commission have been warmly commended for their promptitude in meeting the demands of the mercantile classes in this respect. Action upon the supplemental act providing for a tax upon all written contracts made payable in home or foreign coin not upon a gold basis, has been postponed for a week.

AREA OF THE COMING CONFLICT.

RUSSIAN OFFICER DEPLOYING HIS COLUMN

Rusia's movement of an army corps from one of the home departments in the heart of her European dominion to proceed at once to the far east overland is at once an earnest of her serious preparations in view of the present crisis, and is a test of the varying powers of the trans-Siberian railway.

The distance from Moscow to Port Arthur is 6,250 miles.



MAP OF SCENE OF PROBABLE WAR OPERATIONS IN THE FAR EAST

CONVENTION MET

To Frame a Constitution for the New Republic.

Panama, Jan. 15.—The first preliminary session of the constitutional convention was held here yesterday and the first regular session was held today. The convention elected Dr. Palblo Arosemana temporary president and Dr. Luis Deroux temporary vice president. It was understood that Dr. Emanuel Amador would be a candidate for the presidency of the convention, but as he is a candidate for the presidency of the republic he declined to preside over the deliberations.

The Associated Press correspondent is informed that the constitution will be ready for promulgation within ten days when Dr. Amador will be elected the first constitutional president of the Republic of Panama.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Jan. 15.—The senate has adopted an important resolution relative to the Panama question. It was maintained by the government that the matter was one that did not concern congress, as the executive was the sole judge of all international questions.

There was a lively discussion on this point, and the senate finally passed a resolution declaring that it has the right to take cognizance of Panama affairs, and requesting the government to submit to congress all documents referring to the question.

THE PANAMA INDIANS.

Colon, Jan. 14.—A chief of the San Blas Indians, named Joe Houten, who is well known in Colon, has arrived here, and explained that the unfriendly attitude of the Indians towards Panama is the outcome of representations made by the Colombians, who informed them that the Panamans had sold the territory of the San Blas Indians to the United States.

The United States cruiser Mayflower and the gunboats Bancroft and Castine have left the harbor to resume the patrol of the San Blas coast as far as the Gulf of Darien.

The cruiser Atlanta is still at Puerto Rello. The supply ship Culgoa has sailed for Culebra.

Panama, Jan. 14.—Members of the constitutional convention are already at work, though the sessions will not begin officially until January 15. The correspondent of The Associated Press is informed by one of the members of the committee that among the points already decided upon for inclusion into the constitution are recommendations for the separation of church and state, a no death penalty and a free press.

THE FRENCH BISHOPS.

Rome, Jan. 15.—The French government has presented the Vatican with a note in he nature of an ultimatum regarding the appointment of five bishops of five vacant French sees, substantially saying that either the Pope must approve the selections of the French government or they will be announced officially without the approbation of the holy see. In addition, the papal nuncio will be asked to leave Paris, and the clergy will be forbidden to collect Peterspence in the churches, but the concordat will not yet be denounced. The rumor that the Pope had decided to approve the appointment is incorrect. The Vatican hopes to be able to continue the negotiations.

RAPID RAILWAY SPEED.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—Ever since the high speed tests on the Marienfelde-Zossen railroad, technical writers have been discussing the prospects for the practical application of the most rapid electrical locomotion to long distances.

The conclusions reached are mainly unfavorable, owing to the great expense involved and the official mind evidently shares the opinion of the technical authorities.

The Berliner Politiche Nachrichten, which frequently publishes inspired articles, says the idea is not entertained of introducing such locomotion for great distances, while the Marienfeld-Zossen assert it will certainly be applied to produce better results on municipal and rural roads. The government, nevertheless, the paper says, has not abandoned its plans for improving the speed on state roads and is now making experiments between Cassel and Hanover with steam engines of special construction which have already given a speed of 80 miles an hour.

AN UPRISING FEARED

Berlin, Jan. 13.—The threatened rising of the Hereros tribe, numbering from 30,000 to 40,000 men, news of which had been telegraphed here from Windhoek, Damaraland, German Southwest Africa, causes some apprehension at the colonial bureau and foreign office, as the German forces on the spot are inadequate to deal with a widespread insurrection. The 800 white troops already in Southwest Africa have been reinforced by the arrival, at the beginning of January, of 200 more. The whole force is prepared for tropic campaigning, but the opinion of the military authorities is that additional troops must be sent out as soon as definite information is received that the Hereros have really risen.

Cuban Tariff Measure Passed.

Havana, Jan. 14.—The senate last night after a long debate approved the bill authorizing President Palma to increase duties in his judgment not to exceed 30 per cent more than the present rates, as adopted by the house yesterday. The bill now goes to President Palma.

Was Soon Caught.

Manila, Jan. 15.—George Herman, whose escape from prison in Cebu was reported yesterday, was not long at liberty. A vigorous search for the escaped man, who had established a reputation as a dangerous man during his flight from Mindanao with money belonging to the government, ledt to his incarceration within a few hours.

SANTO DOMINGO

Puerto Plata Captured by Government Troops.

Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, Jan. 18.—The government troops, which have just captured this city, were commanded by Gen. Limardo. There were six hundred men engaged on the government side. The commanders of the United States cruiser Detroit and the British cruiser Pallas, agreed to the surrender on condition that troops put down their arms and disband.

Generals Deschamps, Despradol, Efres and Meyreles, who took refuge in the United States consulate, will embark on the first steamer leaving this port.

A strong guard has been landed by the American and British commanders to preserve order.

Powell Takes Drastic Action.

San Domingo, Jan. 18.—An incident which came near having serious results, but for the coolness and prompt intervention of United States Minister Powell, took place here on the arrival of the Clyde line steamer New York, recently.

President Morales demanded that the shipping agent surrender the ship's letters, and when the agent refused to comply, his arrest was ordered. In order to avoid being arrested, the agent went on board the New York, carrying the letters with him. He then sent for Consul Maxwell, who accompanied him to the palace, where President Morales renewed his demands, and compelled the agent to give up several letters. Minister Powell, learning of the incident, promptly went to the palace and demanded that the letters taken from the agent be delivered to him. This President Morales refused to do, but Minister Powell persisted in his demand, saying that his government had no right to take such action and that the President must hand the letters to him, which President Morales reluctantly did.

Minister Powell also told President Morales that the agent was entitled to his protection, he representing an American company, and that he (Minister Powell) would not consent to this arbitrary act on the part of the government and that furthermore the agent could not be expelled, as was threatened. Finally the matter was satisfactorily settled.

Mr. Powell, finding that the government was unable to protect the tug Anna, which is owned by Americans, while entering San Isidore requested the commander of the United States gunboat Newport to guard her. The revolutionists threatened to capture the Anna, and a strong guard left the port to protect her and other vessels obliged to pass through the waters in that section of the country.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The state department is in receipt of some very energetic protests from large importing houses in New York against the action of the provisional government or governments in San Domingo, who interfere with legitimate trade by paper blockades. Acting Secretary Loomis has received several of these, the general tenor of which is that at this particular season, when the sugar crop is about to be marketed, the recognition of these blockades would have a most pernicious influence on American interests, as most of the sugar is marketed here. It is further declared that every port in San Domingo except the capital, is in the possession of Jiminez, and that if the state department will direct Minister Powell to extend recognition to Gen. Jiminez, a speedy termination will be put to the suicidal strife now going on in the Dominican republic.

The department has come to no determination as to the recognition of any of the parties in San Domingo. The last advice is that there are no less than two provisional governments and a revolutionary government in full swing at this moment. Therefore, it is disposed to continue to trust to the discretion of Minister Powell. As a further protection to American interests the cruiser Columbia, of the training squadron, according to navy department advices today, has left Guantanamo for Santo Domingo City, increasing the United States naval representation in these water to three ships, the other vessels being the Detroit and Newport. It is probable, however, that the latter ship will be transferred to duty in Haitian waters.

Guantanamo, Cuba, Jan. 14.—The United States cruisers Minneapolis, Columbia and Yankee and the United States training ship Hartford, arrived here today. Rear Admiral Wise, with the Minneapolis and Columbia, sailed immediately for Cuzbra, to consult with the other admirals regarding the disturbances in Santo Domingo.

The Hartford is coaling and will sail for San Domingo when her bunkers are filled.

The Yankee will remain here for the present.

More Charges.

Manila, Jan. 14.—The government has decided to file additional charges against W. D. Ballentyne, ex-inspector at this port, and John T. Miller, an ex-inspector of immigration, both of whom were recently acquitted of the charge of conspiracy to import Chinese coolies into the Philippine islands disguised as merchants and on false certificates.

The Uruguay Revolution.

Buenos Ayres, Jan 18.—It is announced in a dispatch from Montevideo that the Uruguayan revolutionists have been defeated after a sanguinary battle at Illescas. General Saraiva, the revolutionary leader in Uruguay, is reported to have been wounded in the leg in a fight at Mansavillagra.

General Muniz, the commander of the Uruguayan troops, is actively pursuing the revolutionists.

SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

Natives Murder German Settlers and Burn Homes.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—Further advices from German Southwest Africa say the Hereros are murdering settlers and burning homesteads over wide areas. The German colonial troops in the disturbed districts are wholly insufficient to deal with the revolted natives. Chancellor von Buelow submitted to Emperor William yesterday the dispatches received on the subject by the government, and the emperor sent for War Minister Von Einem and Admiralty Secretary Von Tirpitz. The decision of the conference was to ask the Reichstag immediately to authorize the sending out of reinforcements.

Addressing the reichstag immediately after it had assembled today, the chancellor said it had become his duty to inform the house of the serious position of the German settlers in Southwest Africa through the revolt of the Hereros. They had killed a number of settlers who were fleeing to the stations, had destroyed houses and farms and improvement and had driven off the cattle of a great part of the German pioneers, who were unable to leave the protection of the stations. The insurrection came at a time when the governor and a large portion of the colonial troops were subduing the Bondelzwarts tribe 20 days' march away. In consequence of this, and the remaining forces being scattered among the various places of refuge in the middle of the colony, the natives were seriously threatening Okajundy, Okjumbingwe and Karibib, and even Windhoek itself. The government, before the last dispatches had been received, had ordered 500 men, with six machine guns and six pieces of artillery, to be placed in readiness for active service, but a start could not be made before January 30. The serious intelligence now at hand made it necessary to send out immediately a battalion of 500 marines, in addition to the other troops, with a complement of guns and railroad pioneers. These would embark Thursday on a North German Lloyd line steamer and arrive at Swakopmund, German Southwest Africa, February 8. The gunboat Habitcht had been ordered from Cape Town and was due to arrive at Swakopmund today. Moreover, 230 men, prepared for dispatched, would reach Swakopmund February 3.

The German people, continued the chancellor, would answer the call for help of the faithful servants of the state and the colonists. The chancellor alluded briefly to the financial requirements necessary and said these would be provided later.

The reichstag, after warmly applauding the chancellor's statement, took up the regular business of the day.

BUST OF WASHINGTON

New York, Jan. 16.—As an outgrowth of the Rochambeau mission to this city in 1902, when much attention was paid the visiting Frenchmen, the women of France have offered to the United States a replica of the bust of Washington which was destroyed by fire in the capitol in 1851. The tender was made by M. Jusserand, the French ambassador,

BUST OF WASHINGTON

in a letter to Secretary Hay. The ambassador thus describes the bust:

"It was the work of David of Angers, a friend of liberty and a sincere admirer of the great man whose features he was to reproduce, and he strove to achieve likeness not only of his physical, but also, as far as feasible, his moral traits."

Gunboat Refloated.

Manila, Jan. 15.—News has just been received that the United States gunboat Quiros, which recently went ashore on the coast of Borneo, has been floated with little damage to the vessel.

FREE TO WEAK MEN

A Discovery of a Remedy Has Been Made That Restores Lost Manhood and Gives Man the Vitality of a Lion.

Suffer No Longer, But Send Your Name and Address Today, as This Grand Offer May Never Appear Again. It Has Saved Thousands of Weak Men Who Thought Their Cases Were Hopeless.

Free One Week's Trial Package of This Wonderful Remedy Which Rebuilds the Structure of Youth and Gives You Back the Vitality You Have Lost. Send No Money, Simply Your Name and Address.

Regenerative Tablets is the only recognized positive and permanent cure for Lost Manhood in all its forms and stages.

It is scientifically prepared by the best chemists in the world. The reputation of the institution is such that all physicians know when they stand sponsor for a remedy, that remedy must be exactly as represented. And when upon their reputation they make the statement that Regenerative Tablets will cure all cases of Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele, or weakness of any nature of the nerve or sexual organs, a cure must be positive and permanent. This Company will send every person who is suffering from nervous debility a week's treatment absolutely free. There is but one test of genuine medicine and that is the results which are obtained by its use; if it cures the disease for which it is prepared it is a true remedy. This is the test by which the Fallopia Lynn Co. wish their one week free treatment to be tried. After using Regenerative Tablets one week, the sufferer will find new vigor in his organs; new force in his muscles; new blood in his veins; new ambition; a new man in vitality, health and appearance. Regenerative Tablets has a peculiarly grateful effect and the patient feels the benefit after its first day's use. It goes direct to the seat of the trouble, no matter of how long standing, giving strength and development where it is needed. This marvelous remedy banishes all feelings of bashfulness toward the opposite sex, cures all the ills and troubles that come from early abuse, excess of overwork and business cares, all of which result in premature loss of strength and memory; emissions, impotency and varicocele. Regenerative Tablets will effect a cure at any age, there is no case that it will not cure permanently except where epilepsy or insanity has already been reached. Fallopia Lynn Co. makes no restrictions, every person who writes will be sent a week's treatment absolutely free and postpaid, carefully wrapped in a plain package with no advertising on it to indicate what it contains. They have received thousands of letters from people all over the country telling of the most astonishing cures made by Regenerative Tablets. Their one week free offer is genuine and no embarrassing questions asked. Write today to the Fallopia Lynn Co., 508 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo., and receive the week's treatment free; their book which is also free and sent with the free treatment will explain how to take the treatment in private and cure yourself at home.

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WANTED Reliable men in every locality to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads, and conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $60 per month and expenses or $2 per day. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE COMPANY, Buffalo, N.Y.

Farm Wanted in exchange for Electric Railway Stock; address B 24, care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Agents Wanted: "The Great Chicago Theatre Disaster"; thrilling stories by survivors; fully illustrated; retail $1.50; best terms; send four cents postage for selling outfit quickly. J. S. ZIEGLER & CO., Dept. A, Chicago, Ill.

My home treatise cures RUPTURE No failures yet. Only three dollars if it cures. If it fails, not one cent. Write me for particulars. C. E. WYATT, Albany, O.

STRICTURE And Gleet Quickly and Permanently Cured with a new and infallible Home Treatment. No instruments and no pain. Cure guaranteed or money refunded. Consultation Free. BOOK FREE—Sent sealed in plain wrapper. Address DR. HENDERSON, 100 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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CHICAGO'S GREAT THEATRE HORROR. The true and thrilling story of the most appalling theatre disaster in the history of the western world. A MEMORIAL VOLUME. Full list of 600 DEAD. Also the injured. The story of the survivors and witnesses. Heroic rescues. Marvelous escapes. Desperate struggles for life. Startling disclosures. World's agitation. Great Fires of panic. A complete official record. Issued by a corps of brilliant descriptive writers. Intensely interesting. Permanent value. 400 Pages. Graphically illustrated. Price $1.50. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. A wonderful seller. Prospective dealers furnished complete book nine cents in stamps for postage on our BIG OUTFIT FULL OF PICTURES AND SPECIALLY PREPARED TO HEAD OFF COMPETITION and you will make money fast. Extra big terms. Full instructions. No Capital or Experience required. Freight paid. Write quick. Be first in field.

C. W. STANTON CO., 323 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Miners' Trouble Settled.

Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 18.—The 700 miners employed at the shaft of the McLean County Coal company in this city, who struck because the company is said to have violated its contract about the exact date of pay day, settled their differences with the operators today and agreed to return to work. The company announced that it would rigidly live up to the contract in the future and no more trouble is anticipated.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Beautiful ideals are stronger safeguards than battle-axes. The builder wrought with immortal principles; the destroyer only with the things of sense.

Thursday.

As the character within, so the physical product. With every change in character will come a change in external expression to correspond.

Friday.

That the invisible life-forces do construct their own physical correspondences constantly, faithfully and universally, all history and all experience prove. As we think, so will the face appear. As we have thought, so the face now appears.

Saturday.

Departure from divine ideals engenders discord between soul and body as well as inharmony between the spirit and the sources of its power.

Sunday

Evolution out of the common into the divine is the symphony of God.

Monday.

Work is a great beautifier; not the thankless toil of the slave, nor the drudgery of the serf; not the enforced hardships of poverty, nor the extremity of the poor in spirit; but toil dignified by noble purposes and sanctified in the uses to which it is devoted.

Tuesday.

It is not so much what you do as the motive and the manner of the doing. The motive determines the moral status of the action.

H. L. PINER.

Two Separate Moral Standards

Miss Anthony's Valuable Collection

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Shall there be a separate standard for men and women? is a question that is coming more and more to the fore as problems vital to the well being of every community are discussed. That there has been, and is, goes without saying, although conditions in that respect are becoming somewhat modified. Now and then the old feeling crops up, however, and in a way that cannot help arousing every woman to an intensity of indignation at the injustice of certain customs. An instance of this kind is related in a recent issue of the Woman's Tribune. The incident occurred but a short time ago.

A New York lady, with a home of her own, well known and very popular in society, tried in vain to get admittance to a hotel where she had often given dinners to her friends. The orders to the night clerk were imperative, and she had to leave. She could not go to her own home for it was closed; she could not disturb any of her fashionable friends in the small hours of the morning. In her dilemma she sought the lodging of a dressmaker, who took her in.

Mrs. Colby closes her account with the assertion that such things will never be possible in the West, for they are the outgrown remains of a condition of affairs that ceased to exist there a generation ago.

It is absurd that such a condition should exist anywhere today. Why should a quiet, well-behaved woman not be received at any hour of the day or night at a place of public entertainment, supposedly kept for the convenience of travelers? What landlord would stop to inquire about the morals of a man or refuse to admit him because he appeared at an unseasonable hour?

A thing like this is a relic of barbarism. The woman thus outraged should, in the interests of other women, make public the name of the hotel and its landlord with the circumstances, if she can do nothing more. I cannot believe that in this day, there can be many men who would be guilty of such brutality, for brutal it was, even though she was as far from personal purity and right living as the most vicious man, who, however, would freely apply for admission, and be received as a welcome guest.

The world moves. The two standards of morality are fast becoming one, because thinking men and women are coming to perceive that spiritual growth, progress toward high ideals, is the fruit in both of precisely the same qualities of moral heroism, unselfishness and an abiding love for humanity. Both have reached the conviction expressed by Whittier:

But nothing can be good in him
Which evil is in me.

In the magnificent Congressional library in Washington has been placed by invitation of Mr. A. R. Spofford and Mr. Herbert Putnam. Miss Anthony's fine and comprehensive collection of books on subjects relating to women for the most part, but also including autograph volumes, and many old volumes out of print. Miss Ida H. Harper writes in a description of the collection in Progress:

There are also her grandmother's Bible, 150 years old, her mother's Bible and hymn book, over 100 years old, and some quaint and ancient medical works that supplemented in early household the services of the country doctor.

What has added infinitely to the value of this gift is the fact that in every volume Miss Anthony has written her autograph and a few lines regarding the book. For instance in one we read: "This was presented to Frederick Douglass by Abigail Mott, who taught him to read." Last winter Miss Anthony consumed over a month of her precious time getting these books ready to send away.

Not the least interesting are files of Garrison's famous Abolitionist paper, The Liberator, begun about 1832, and of the Anti-Slavery Standard, which numbered Wendell Phillips, Lydia Maria Child and Parker Pillsbury among its editors. There are also files of Miss Anthony's own beloved paper, The Revolution, edited by Mrs. Stanton and herself, and of various women's papers long since forgotten.

Beside these there are Miss Anthony's own scrap books covering a period of over fifty years, considered by Mr. Spofford as "the most priceless part of the collection." It will deservedly bear the name of the giver, and in time to come will be a rich field for the investigation of the conditions of woman prevailing in the nineteenth century.

And what better could Miss Anthony do with this wonderful, if silent, witness of the work of her lifetime, and that of the other great women whose names must always be associated with her own, than to place it where the public may have the benefit?

Men and women who make such gifts, valuable to present and future generations, gifts which represent individual thought and labor, often self-sacrifice as well, are benefactors in the truest sense of the term. They for the most part build better than they know, for they have infused such collections with a portion of their own mental being. Nothing can transcend the value thus given, for while it may be less complete than the work of many hands and brains united, it is individualized, and therefore carries with it a stronger influence. And the people who add anything of worth to a collection in the line of art or literature designed for the use of the public are helping in no trifling way the evolution of a community to higher conditions.

I sat opposite to them in the street car. They were both known to me. One was a business woman; the other a housekeeper. The face of the former was bright and cheerful; that of the latter was lined with discontent. They were, I know, about the same age, but they looked a decade apart. So far as all outward appearances go, the home-keeper had much greater reason for happiness than the other.

Finally, while watching them and wondering what made the difference—a difference palpable even in the voices, the conviction came strongly upon me that one lived in a chronic worry; the other gathered the best out of life which she could find day by day, leaving the future to take care of itself. And then I thought I should like to have the worry-woman, and all others like her, take these lines which I found in an exchange, for a motto:

No matter how the clouds may drift
While scurrying
Across the sky, The winds will shift
And blue come laughing through the rift—
Quit worrying.

No matter what the crowd may say
While hurrying
Along the way, A brighter day
Is lingering along the way—
Quit worrying.

No matter how the winds may blow
While flurrying
And scurrying, We ought to know
That brighter things are here below,
They're brighter still where we shall go—
Quit worrying.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Visiting at the house of a friend, I noticed the pretty pillow shams on the spare bed. Looking closer I thought they were made of the border of a lace curtain. I spoke to my friend the next morning about them, and she told me I was right; they, and those on another bed, were the border of a pair of curtains, the center of which had worn entirely out, so she cut the border off, hemmed it across the top and thus had some very pretty shams for her beds, out of what could not have been used for any other purpose.

In buying dishes, why will some women select such homely patterns, and colors, when those of a pretty pattern and color can be had for the same money? Dishes of the Byzantine pattern, semi-porcelain, white, decorated with the royal blow-blue, brightened up with a touch of gold, do not cost one cent more than a heavy, coarse porcelain in brown or red: the first will make a table look so bright and pretty that almost any meal will taste better if eaten from them.

These dishes can be had in the open patterns, so if any piece is broken, it can be easily replaced.

Of Presidents of the United States, two—Washington and Jefferson, married widows; Jackson married a woman supposed to have been divorced, though her first husband obtained a decree from the courts after she had married Jackson, who then had another ceremony performed.

Of the first twenty-one Presidents, eleven were known by some name indicating a peculiarity: Washington, as every one knows, was called "the Father of his Country;" Jefferson, the "Sage of Monticello;" Madison, "The Father of the Constitution;" John Quincy Adams, "Old Man Eloquent."

Jackson was familiarly known as "Old Hickory;" Martin Van Buren was "the little magician;" John Tyler the "accidental President;" Zachary Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready;" Buchanan was the "bachelor President;" Abraham Lincoln the "martyred President," and Grant "the silent man."

Did you ever notice that some of the cheapest and most commonly used substances are those that have the greatest variety of uses in the household? Kerosene is good for an internal and external remedy: it will act like magic as a cleaning agent, will remove and prevent rust and is a handy article all around.

Salt—just common salt—put on ink when freshly spilled on a carpet will help remove the spot, and if spread thickly over soot that has fallen on a carpet will prevent stain—the soot being easily brushed up with the salt.

Salt on the fingers when handling meat, poultry or fish, will prevent them from slipping. Salt in the oven under baking tins will prevent cakes or bread from scorching. Salt and vinegar will remove stains of tea from cups, and salt water is the best thing with which to clean willowware and matting.

Where there are hard-wood floors to be cared for, heavy canton flannel bags should be made large enough to draw over the broom and fastened at the top with tapes, long enough to go several times around the handle of the broom so they will not slip. These covers will gather the dust from the floors without danger of scratching the polished surface.

A flurried hostess, or a nervous host, will do more to render a dinner party uncomfortable than a cold soup, an overdone roast, or a salad with a surplus of vinegar.

If a cabbage, a tomato and a hydrant should run a race, how would they come out?

The cabbage will come out "ahead;" the tomato will "ketchup," and the hydrant will be still running.

It is the habit of reading whenever we have a spare moment, rather than being able to devote many hours to it, that helps us on the road to learning. If we read but a page, or the part of a page, and think of what we have read until another opportunity is given, we shall gain more real help than as if we read much in a careless and perfunctory manner. "Read anything continually," says Dr. Johnson, "and you will be learned."

In a small town "out west," the women send twice a year, by one of their number, to a city not very far distant, and buy co-operatively, their supplies of staple groceries and dry goods. In the list are included all sewing supplies and needs for the dressmaker. These things being bought at wholesale are obtained at a discount on retail prices.

Besides the saving in this way, carfare to and from the city is saved, and the supplies being on hand, much time and inconvenience are spared to both housekeeper and sewing woman.

During the interval between these shopping tours, every woman makes a note of her wants as they become evident, and each presents her list to the buyer, when it is completed; the buyer figures up the amount of each kind of goods required by all, and it is then a matter of a very few hours' work for her to give her orders. The women who order pay cash in advance so the buyer can obtain the lowest rates of dealers by not asking credit. The goods are all shipped to her address, and distributed by her according to the lists given.

This custom has prevailed in the town mentioned for five years, and, so far, there has been no complaint made of its working.

Madam Odonata's Children

There was once a little girl who was afraid of dragon-flies. She was sitting on a log near the pond when Madam Odonata, one of the most beautiful dragon-flies ever seen, darted past her in search of gnats. There are more than two thousand kinds of dragon-flies, yet they all go by the family name of Odonata, just as the little girl and her folks went by the name of Smith.

It was foolish for any one to fear Madam Odonata, because she was not only harmless but a useful creature as well. The reason the little girl put both her hands over her mouth and ran away from the pond when Madam Odonata appeared, was because she had been told that dragon-flies sew up children's mouths and ears. She believed every one of the old stories she heard about the family; that they would sting horses; and, worst of all, that they were snake doctors, who took special care of water-snakes.

Madam Odonata might have told the little girl that there was not a word of truth in any of the old stories about her, only, as every one knows, dragon-flies

"SHE HAD BEEN TOLD THAT DRAGON-FLIES SEW UP CHILDREN'S MOUTHS."

can't talk to children who sit on logs by the pond.

The truth about Madam Odonata is this: she was a slender creature who wore her best gauze dress every day. Her head was large, but as she could move it easily it never made her any trouble. Her eyes were large too. Four wings had Madam Odonata, wonderful wings, so swift and strong.

In days long past it was a dragon-fly who won the prize when the insects tried their wings to see whose flight was the most graceful and perfect.

Walking was a different matter. Madam Odonata couldn't walk a step, because her legs curved forward and were good for nothing except to catch the insects upon which she fed or to grasp a twig when she wished to rest. Yet who would care to walk if it were possible to fly as she could? Here, there, everywhere darted Madam Odonata, catching all her food upon the wing. Flies, moths, mosquitoes—even butter-flies had to keep out of her sight when she was hungry, and the gaily dressed Madam was always hungry.

A man whose name is so long the little girl would have stared had she heard it, once caught a dragon-fly. Wishing to see how much it would eat, he held it by its wings, which he folded behind its back, and fed it house flies. In less than two hours it had eaten forty and wanted more. Madam Odonata wasn't nearly so dainty as she looked. Perhaps that is why her children were so greedy, for Madam Odonata had a large family living down in the pond, and not a child among the number seemed to know when he had enough to eat.

How surprised the little girl would have been could she have seen below the dark surface of the water. Not only were the dragon-fly children there, but hundreds and hundreds of other families lived in the pond year after year, never dreaming of another world than theirs.

In the stem of a water-plant Madam Odonata laid her eggs. The little girl was down by the pond the very day it happened, and though at the time she wondered how a dragon-fly could disappear below the surface of the water even for a second without being drowned, she afterward forgot all about it. The reason Madam Odonata didn't drown was because she carried a film of air under the water with her, just enough to keep her breathing for a little while. Scarcely were the little dragon-flies hatched before they began searching for food; nor were they particular about what they ate—anything they were able to catch suited them.

More innocent-looking youngsters than the dragon-fly children never played "tag" in the pond. The little rascals wore masks—a thing few of the water-babies ever did. The lower lip of a dragon-fly child is so made that it can be folded over its face. In the end of the lip are teeth. When the dragon-fly children were hungry they suddenly unfolded their masks and helped themselves to their nearest neighbors. They caught small fishes that way. How astonished the little girl would have been could she have watched the pond folks for half an hour. If only she could have seen the dragon-fly babies go fishing!

To begin with, nothing this side of fairy-land would have surprised her more than to have known that the water-babies who wore masks were the children of Madam Odonata. They didn't look like their mother—the slender, pretty one. The longer they lived in the pond the broader and flatter they grew.

Nobody knows how often the dragon-fly children changed their clothes in their nursery, but at last there came a time when they needed air, and one by one crawled up the stems of the water-plants to pull off their old coats where the lilies raised sweet faces to the sky. No fairy waved her magic wand nor touched the breathless children of Madam Odonata; but when the heavy cloaks they wore were cast aside, out stepped in radiant beauty dragon-flies where had been but clumsy water-babies, dripping from the pond.

That day the little girl was playing with her dolls where the meadow folks were singing in the sunshine. She never knew who wore the cast-off cloaks she found next morning on the lily-pads, but told the dolls she guessed the fairies had a dance the night before and left their wraps behind them when they fled at peep of dawn.

From Mother Nature's Little Ones, Copyright, L. C. Page & Co.

HE FELT SAFE.

Five-year-old Mervin had often been punished for making noises that disturbed the slumbers of his infant sister. After one such occasion the house was shaken by a clap of thunder.

"There!" he exclaimed, exultingly, "I s'pose that'll wake the baby, but mamma can't whip the thunder!"

QUERY.

When comp'ny comes to visit us
We allus makes a lot o' fuss,
An' use our bestes china set
An' solid silver forks, you bet!
An' nothing is too nice to bake—
Not custard pie ner angel cake!
It's jest becus they're round! But, say,
Why ain't we jes' as good as they?

Ma, she puts on her rustly dress,
An' pa shaves twict a day, I guess,
An' shines his shoes, an' I mus' wear
My Sunday red tie everywhere!
We're all polite as we can be,
An' no one's cross er putchsky.
It's different when they've gone away—
But ain't we jes' as good as they?

I don't see why comp'ny is
So better'n we ourselves—gee whiz!
Ev'ry we have to go an' treat
Them with a lot of stuff to eat
That we don't have when they ain't here!
What makes us save it up—oh, dear!
Why don't we allus live that way?
Ain't we worth things as much as they?
—Edwin L. Sabin, in Woman's Home Companion.

The Cozy Corner

THE CART HAS STARTED.

The long-talked-of story in this column reminds me of an incident of my childhood. I was spending a summer vacation with some cousins in the country. Every morning immediately after breakfast the family gathered in the living room for devotional exercises. All were furnished with a Bible, and each required to read, in turn, a verse from it. One morning the breakfast was later than usual; the sun was beaming through the open windows, the birds were calling and the workmen were already at work in the fields when we were ready for prayers. Most tempting of all inducements to go out of doors were the cherries flaming through the green leaves of the trees in the nearby orchard.

"Let's miss prayers for once," said little Dick, "the birds are taking all the cherries."

"No, no, come children, get your books," said the father, and, opening the big Bible, he began turning the leaves in search of a suitable chapter. It seemed to us that he was never so deliberate. All was activity without, while in the stillness of the house the old clock ticked slowly and in a most aggravating manner to us impatient children. Presently the silence was broken by the oldest boy piping out: "Somebody start the cart."

It seems to me that while we have been turning over and over in our minds the good stories we might tell, in our endeavor to select the very best, our editor has finally asked some one "to start the cart."

Now let us of the Cozy Corner load it up brimful of good stories and "start it along" briskly, and should the wheels move slowly at first let more of us put our shoulders to them, and give it an extra start.

Let us show our M. G. R. neighbors that neither our physical nor mental strength is exhausted because we are counted in with "the older people." Let us make an endeavor to make the coming year "new" in that this department shall be better and more interesting than ever before.—"Laura of Sunny Hill."

GOOD WISHES FOR 1904.

First, let me wish my friends of The Blade a Happy New Year, and that the best things 1904 has in store may be yours. The Blade was received and read with much pleasure tonight—as it always is—and of the many good things contained in it, I wish to make special mention of the story in the M. G. R. column, and to compliment "Brother Jonathan" on his ability to write so good a story and one so true to life.

My home is in a neighborhood where nearly all approve of the liquor drinking habit, and many use it on their tables for their children to drink.

Some of the sights I have seen in this town are enough to make one's blood run cold and to break one's heart. It seems horrible, to me, for little children to run and hide when they see their father coming home drunk, because they know how like a wild beast he is when intoxicated. Sometimes the father will not be ugly, when under the influence of liquor, but so foolish that everyone despises him. And yet these children, when they grow up to be men, will do just as their fathers do, because they are not taught any better.

How it tears the heart-strings to see some of those whom you once loved and respected made slaves to the drink-habit, and especially when they are boys, and young men, from fourteen to twenty years of age! It was quite recently that I knew of a bright, little fellow fourteen years of age, who went to a party with some young friends and was induced by older boys to drink. He was carried home so drunk he did not know what his name was. Few can realize the horror of intemperance until they have had it brought home to them in the persons of those near and dear to them.

If during 1904 every saloon could be closed permanently and every drop of intoxicating liquor banished from the earth this would, indeed, be a happy year.—"Pine Grower," Mich.

ABOUT THE BABY.

I wish to say to the "Young Mother"—don't let your baby "cry it out" as you have been advised, especially as she is inclined to be nervous. With some children this rule will work, while with others it might result disastrously.

I thought to train my first child in that way; she would cry for hours—it seemed to me—and would be no nearer done than at first and the effect upon both of us was bad. After a fair trial I was convinced that so much crying was injuring her and gave up the experiment. My second child could have been left to "cry it out" and never been hurt as he would give up more easily.

When you are doing your own work, things will adjust themselves; the baby will recognize that you cannot give her so much time and will not demand it. A little crying will do a child no harm, but to deliberately allow a helpless little thing to cry until it can cry no longer is absolutely cruel.

And, for another thing, do not punish a child until he is two years old. After that time punishment will do some good, but before, it is worse than useless as the child cannot understand the relation between cause and effect.

If others differ from me in these opinions, let us hear their reasons.—"Coach," Iowa.

A POPULAR WRITER

MARGARET SUTTON BRISCOE.

Margaret Sutton Briscoe, the author of "The Change of Heart," "The Sixth Sense," and other books of short stories published by Harper & Brothers, is one of the writers of short stories who began her literary career in quite an accidental manner. It is related of Mrs. Briscoe, or Mrs. Hopkins, as she is known in private life, that on returning from a visit to a back country farm, she desired to jot down an amusing incident related to her by her farmer host. She began in the evening, and wrote for a long time, scarcely conscious of the length of her narrative, until finally as she penned the last line, her lamp flickered out, and she discovered that it was daylight. A successful short story was the result. Mrs. Hopkins is the wife of Professor A. J. Hopkins, who fills the chair of chemistry at Amherst College. Their home is described as a most delightful place set in extensive grounds and commanding a superb view of the vast range of the Connecticut valley. The author's recent volume, "The Change of Heart," deals with people of gentle birth, and contains six stories, in each of which some tangled affair of the heart is ingeniously unfolded.

FOR BREAKFAST, DINNER AND LUNCH

Home made sausages are good, when properly cooked, but the greasy, broken article that sometimes poses under that name is an abomination to every stomach.

Think of the condition of a child's stomach when he has been fed upon a breakfast of buckwheat cakes, with "plenty of sausage gravy," and the other things that go to make what is called a "hearty breakfast." Think of that child endeavoring to learn a lesson or do any mental work when his whole system is clogged with the outcome of such a breakfast!

"We have buckwheats and sausage every morning from the first of November till the first of April," said a mother to the teacher who had called upon a sick pupil at the house. "And," continued the mother, "Johnny always eats as hearty as a pig, so I can't think what made him sick now." Possibly the teacher "thought," but she knew it would avail her nothing to speak her thoughts.

For children, or grown-ups who live in the country and who have plenty of out-of-door work to do, such a breakfast might not work so much harm, but for a city-bred child it is the worst possible preparation for the day of severe study that the present curriculum of the schools require.

But sausage—in moderation is good—there is no gainsaying that—and here is a method of cooking it that is warranted to give satisfaction every time:

Chop one small onion fine, and brown it in a teaspoonful of butter, adding the juice of half a lemon. Cook the sausages in this for five or ten minutes, remove them to a hot platter and make a brown sauce in the fat that remains in the skillet; pour this over the sausage and serve hot with a little minced parsley sprinkled over them.

Sweet Potato Waffles.

Mix together two heaping tablespoonfuls of mashed, sweet potato, one of melted butter, one of sugar, one pint of sweet milk, half a pint of flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder, a little salt and the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Oil the waffle iron and half fill it with the batter, and bake till brown. Serve with butter or cream, as it will be sweet enough without sugar.

"In the quality of the homes, abides the nation's destiny."

"Domestic science taught in schools, is an excellent thing, but if there be not a practical application of its principles made in the home, it will not fulfill the purpose for which it is intended."

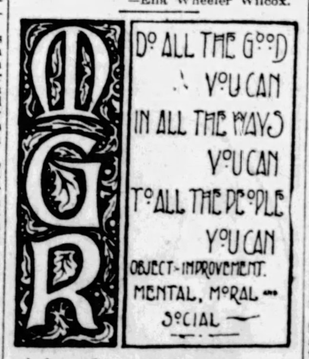
SHOW ME THE WAY.

Show me the way that leads to the true life,
I do not care what tempest may assail me,
I shall be given courage for the strife,
I know my strength will not desert or fail me;
I know that I shall conquer in the fray;
Show me the way.

Show me the way up to the higher plane,
Where body shall be servant to the soul;
I do not care what ties of woe or pain
Across my life their angry waves may roll,
If I but reach the end I seek some day;
Show me the way.

Show me the way and let me bravely climb
Above vain grievings for unworthy treasure;
Above all sorrows that find balm in time—
Above small triumphs, or belittling pleasure,
Up to the heights where these things seem child's play,
Show me the way.

Show me the way to that calm, perfect peace,
Which springs from inward consciousness of right;
To where all conflicts with the flesh shall cease,
And self shall radiate with the spirit's light.
Though hard the journey and the strife, I pray
Show me the way.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.



A long absent member asks a very pertinent question:

What is it to be great? All about us, in every walk of life, the desire we hear most often expressed is to be great; our highest aspirations and efforts are to this end. And yet, do we ever really stop to think what it is we are striving for when we make this wish? Is it true greatness—the greatness of life that will make others who may come within our influence better and happier, or is the object of our ambition simply that we may gain worldly honors and praise for ourselves? If this is so, then we shall never attain to true greatness, which consists, not so much in winning the praise of men as in doing those things which are pleasing in the sight of God; not in attempting great deeds, but in faithful well doing of the little things that we meet with in our every day life.

"A single blossom makes the earth more glad
Than all the swords that mankind ever made,
For while the flower is pure and undefiled
The sword brings tears to eyes that erst have smiled."

In these cold, winter days, it is pleasant to hear of the flowers and fruits that may be expected in the spring time:

Dear M. G. R.'s:—I will come in today and tell you of my home. I live in a section of good farming land where fruit, such as pears, plums, peaches, apples and berries grow in abundance. The strawberries are my favorites, but I ate so many one time that I have never forgotten the doubtful pleasure I then experienced.

How many, I wonder, of the M. G. R.'s have ever seen a peach orchard in full bloom? A lovelier sight cannot well be imagined. Some of the blossoms are a pale pink, and from that they shade to a dark red. When looking at them from a distance, they look like a large, pink cloud just rising above the horizon.

A short distance from my house is a little village that has the honor of being the home of the "Grangers and Teachers Association." This organization was formed ten years ago in this little village of about 500 inhabitants, and its influence has spread to many other towns, counties and states. The meetings are usually held during the last three days of a week in February. Good speakers from the ranks of clergymen, teachers, presidents of business colleges, etc., are secured, and the result is very gratifying. On one occasion Will Carleton, the poet, was present and recited some of his beautiful poems.

Lest I overstay my time, I will wish you all good-bye, and come some other time.—"Minnehaha," Mich.

An old friend under a new name:

As an explanation of my long absence from the circle could be of no use, I will not waste your time by making one. I wish to congratulate those who have so well done their share of the entertaining during the last year, and hope to hear from them, and others, during the year that is just beginning.

"Quien Saba," your review work is excellent, entertaining and instructive. "Illinois" will always have my vote for any story that is to be written.

Perhaps I will not be recognized under the new name I have chosen, but that makes no difference—the main object of our work should be to make it helpful, instead of trying to gain credit for ourselves.

How many of you have ever visited Niagara Falls? If you have not yet done so, plan for it next summer and you will never regret it.

Seven years ago, my husband and I visited the falls while on our wedding trip, and there still lives in my memory a picture that will never fade. I cannot describe it, but will ask you to read the description given by Dickens, beginning thus:

"It was not until I came on Table Rock that it came upon me in its full might and majesty. Then, when I felt how near to my Creator I was standing, the first effect and the enduring one—instant and lasting—of the tremendous spectacle, was Peace. Peace of mind, tranquility, calm recollections of the dead, great thoughts of Eternal Rest and Happiness; nothing of gloom or terror. Niagara was at once stamped upon my heart, an image of beauty, to remain there changeless and indelible, until its pulses cease to beat forever."

This is but the opening sentences of a description, beautiful and thrilling as only Dickens could write; a description that it will pay any lover of beautiful language to read. It may be found in his American Notes, published in 1842, during and after his first visit to America.—"Judah," Maine.

The Growing Audacity of the Criminal Classes.

Mr. Cat—"Well, this is the first time a mouse has ever had the impertinence to attempt to steal my tallow candle."
—From Youth

Banner Puzzlers

FOR DECEMBER.

New Work—W. C. Mollett.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an English naval officer, born in 1775, and died in 1860. He entered the service when quite young, and won distinction for himself by destroying the French fleet in the Basque with fire-ships in 1809. Being an ardent Liberal in politics, he was tried, fined and imprisoned at the instigation of Lord Liverpool in 1814. As commander of the navy of Chili, he secured her independence from Spanish rule in 1818-1822. In 1822 he commanded the Brazilian fleet and cleared the coasts of Brazil of the Portuguese. In 1827 he was admiral of the Greek fleet in the successful war for independence of Greece. After this he was restored to his full rank in the British navy.

METTA.

2.—SQUARE-WORD.

x x x x
x x x x
x x x x
x x x x

1.—To cease to go forward.
2.—Without wildness.
3.—A sign of a future event.
4.—Closely confined.

HENRY.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A man sold his farm for $15,000, payments $1,000 annually, money being worth 6%. The purchaser, being apprehensive of strenuosity of money to make the payments, proposed to pay 16 payments of $1,000, thus deferring to the last payment the payment of the interest. Who gained by this plan, and how much? No account of compound interest or present worths.

E. M. SLIVER.

4.—CURTAILMENTS.

Curtail desire and leave a period of time; curtail again and leave affirmation; again and leave a pronoun; again and leave a letter.

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

What battle constituted the "turning point" in the civil war?

W. C. MOLLETT.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "Friendship is to be purchased only by friendship. A man may have authority over another, but he can never have his heart but by giving his own."

R. S. WALKER.

Answers to Puzzles of Jan. 7.

1.—John Mercer Langston, L.L.D.
2.—Practically 30 lbs. (See Chat.)
3.—"That love for one, from which there doth not spring
Wide love for all, is but a worthless thing."
4.—Words forming square: Peach, eagle, aglow, clove, hewer.
5.—In 1639 the Hebrew Psalms translated into English verse were printed in a volume of 300 pages.
6.—Benjamin Franklin wrote: "Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessaries."

Chat.

The solution sent by Elfa to his problem answered today is this:

According to the grocer's weight the butter weighed 31 lbs.; according to the opposite scale it weighed 36; the sq. rt. of the product of these two weights equals 33.406+; subtracting the weight of the jar, 3 lbs. 6.5 oz., leaves the weight of the butter almost exactly 30 lbs.

Helen and Perry Cross had the 'Cademy all to themselves this morning.

Not a very good start-off for the year, so far as numbers were concerned; but it's quality, not quantity, we are after in the Column, and they are "A No. 1" on that.

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$14.50

$16.95

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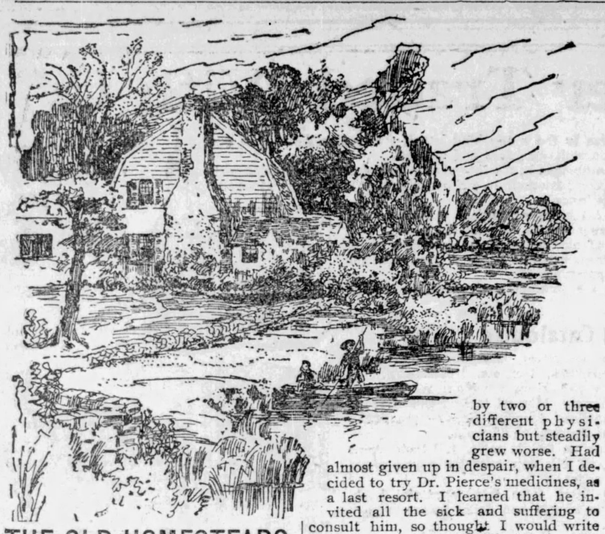

THE OLD HOMESTEADS.

Historic Monuments to the Thrift of Our Ancestors.

It is as natural for us to love the trees, the meadows, the old homesteads, as it is to want food and drink. Our ancestors built well when they erected those old mansions, the walls of which are in many cases as firm and good to-day as they were one hundred and fifty years ago. Our ancestors lived more simple lives than we do at the present day. They lived closer to nature. They lived in the sunshine and out of doors. As a rule they ate simple foods and easily digested them. To-day the American people eat fast, eat unwholesome foods and are shut up in dark and close offices, shops and illy ventilated rooms. Nature provides us with all we need for life if we only can take advantage of the good air, sunshine and eat good fruits and vegetables. Nature also provides the remedy for ill-health and stomach troubles in its roots, herbs and barks. Some forty years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, now chief of staff to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., found that certain herbs, roots and barks, when made into a concentrated extract, helped in the assimilation of the food and purified the blood. This "Golden Medical Discovery" of Dr. Pierce makes pure rich blood. *Every bottle bears the stamp of public approval.* The reason many patent medicines fail in curing disease and eradicating poisons from the blood is because they contain large quantities of alcohol. Dr. R. V. Pierce never believed in the use of alcohol for a medicinal tonic, as he found it shrunk up the red blood corpuscles, and although it might give temporary benefit, it did no lasting good. Any one can easily prove that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains no alcohol by simple distillation. Therefore do not permit the dealer to persuade you that he makes something better, or knows of something "just as good," for it is almost certain to contain alcohol or narcotics, and will not do you the lasting good which this "Discovery" of Dr. Pierce is sure to do. Thousands of people have given their testimony as to its merits, and lack of space only permits us to publish a few of the many letters received every day from those who have tested its merits. The reason they speak so highly of it is because it supplies the needed strength to the body to throw off a cold—to prevent catarrh, pneumonia or consumption. By its nourishing qualities the body is filled with renewed vitality and for the weakened system as a remedy for those recovering from sickness it is the safest tonic one can take.

"I would be ungrateful indeed," writes Mrs. J. M. Kizziar, of Murfreesboro, Ark., "should I not do all I could to assist you in your great effort to relieve the suffering. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to be the means of helping some poor suffering woman to find relief, as I have done. Words fail to express my gratitude to you and to the Faculty of your Institute for the relief from the great suffering I so long endured. I consider my cure almost miraculous. Six years ago my health began to fail. I took many different kinds of patent medicine, was treated by two or three different physicians but steadily grew worse. Had almost given up in despair, when I decided to try Dr. Pierce's medicines, as a last resort. I learned that he invited all the sick and suffering to consult him, so though I would write and place my case in his hands. He kindly answered my letter advising a course of his medicines. I sent for Dr. Pierce's book the 'Common Sense Medical Adviser,' read it carefully, and followed his advice as faithfully as I could. My disease was so complicated I had but little hope. I was suffering from inflammation and congestion of stomach and liver, piles, ulceration of womb, also prolapsus, congestion and irritation of ovaries. At the time I commenced treatment with Dr. Pierce, I was greatly emaciated, complexion pale and sallow, eyes lifeless, and sick and tired all over. Would have weak spells so I could hardly move hand or foot. All the nourishment I could take was a little milk and cracker—even then I would suffer untold agony. Did not dare take a drink of cold water. Had a dreadful headache all the time; back ached so I could not rest day nor night; pain in side under shoulder-blade and in back of neck; had a ringing or roaring in ears, night-sweats, chilly sensations and hot flashes, also palpitation of heart, and menstrual derangement. Hands and feet were cold and felt numb or 'asleep.' By the time I had taken one bottle each of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription' I felt some better, my head and stomach did not pain me so much, and, as I persisted in the treatment one by one my aches and pains disappeared. Now I can eat anything I want and can do the housework for a family of six. I now enjoy better health than for several years past."

"When first I commenced taking your remedies," writes Mr. E. F. Cingmars, of 533 Penn Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. "I had been for four months under treatment of a well-known specialist in this city for catarrh and stomach trouble, rapidly getting worse. Got so bad that I could not eat anything that did not distress me terribly and I was obliged to quit taking the doctor's treatment entirely. I was greatly reduced in flesh. As a last resort I wrote to you and stated my case, and after receiving your instructions I followed them closely. After taking five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets' I commenced to improve, and decided to continue the medicines and observe your instructions regarding hygienic treatment. It is now nearly six months since I commenced your treatment and I can say that I am well and never felt better in my life. Am very grateful to you for what your medicine has done for me."

"Nine or ten years ago my health became very poor, and in 1892 was so far gone that good doctors pronounced my case the worst they had ever treated," writes Mr. Harvey Phipps, of Florence, Ala. "I had acute stomach trouble, liver complaint, catarrh, and was so nervous I could not sleep. I finally took Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and in a few days noticed a decided improvement. When I had used three bottles of the 'Discovery' I was a new man; could eat mince pie for supper, go to bed at seven P. M. and sleep until seven A. M."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent on receipt of stamps to pay for mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

HUMAN GHOULS

Charged With Robbing Dead and Dying at Iroquois Fire.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Charged with robbing the dead and dying at the Iroquois theatre fire, three men have been placed under arrest by the Chicago police. The first of the alleged ghouls to be arrested was Louis Witz, keeper of the Illinois saloon, located at Dearborn and Randolph streets, a few doors from the main entrance of the theatre. It is charged that Witz robbed the body of a dying woman, Mrs. E. J. Trask, of Ottawa, Ill., the afternoon of the fire, securing $139, which, it is alleged, was divided among three other men, two of whom were arrested after Witz. The police claim to have received confessions from all three men.

The other two arrested are Charles Conway, said to have received $20, and Thomas McCarthy, alleged to have received $27.50. A third man, still at large, is a stranger, who received $12. He is said to be a traveling man from St. Louis.

It is said that Witz confessed that $210 was taken from the body. The money was handed Witz by a physician attending the woman. Witz is reported to have at first given $11 to the police and told them it was all she had.

The first definite testimony showing negligence on the part of the men in charge of the Iroquis stage curtains developed today. John F. Dougherty, a bridge construction iron worker, who stated that he was employed at the Iroquois theatre as an extra hand to assist on the fly floor of the theatre, was the witness from whom the evidence was obtained.

"Did you try to lower the asbestos curtain on the day of the fire?" he was asked.

"Yes. A man came running over to me from the south side of the stage—I was working in the flies—and said to lower the asbestos curtain, for there was a fire. I ran to it and tried to lower it, but it was heavy, and when some one jostled me my hand was caught. Some one else came and pulled down the rope and released me and shoved me out of the way."

"Do you mean to say that you ran from the back of the stage to the front, grabbed the rope to lower the asbestos curtain and tried to do so before the regular men in charge of the curtain could reach it?" queried Deputy Coroner Buckley.

"I guess that is so," admitted Doughert.

Witness said he knew the men in charge of the three curtains but did not know where they were when the fire broke out and the call came for the curtain. He did not see them anywhere in the flies.

NAVAL MILITIA.

National Association Held Its Meeting in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The National Association of Naval Militia met here today to frame a base for legislation to promote the naval militia of the country. There were about fifty delegates from various states, including Commander Edwin Gear, of Baltimore, the president; Lieut. E. G. Willard, Baltimore, secretary, and Commander Washington Irving, New Jersey, treasurer. The meeting was addressed by Secretary Moody, Speaker Cannon, Assistant Secretary Darling, Chairman Foss, of the house committee on naval affairs; Representative Dayton, of West Virginia, a member of that committee; Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation, and Capt. Miller, of the New York naval militia.

The delegates later called on President Roosevelt. Lieutenant Commander Usher, U. S. N., has been detailed by the navy department to act as advisor of the association. Admiral Taylor also pledged co-operation.

The President greeted the delegates cordially and delivered a brief address to them on their work. He said:

"I have a peculiar interest in, and I think I may say knowledge of, the naval militia and the work that it has done. When I was assistant secretary of the navy the interests of the naval militia came peculiarly within my province. I am particularly glad to see you here; and I most earnestly hope that you will be able to harmonize any small differences of opinion among you, and work for a common end. It is with the naval militia as it is with the national guard generally. If they can decide definitely what they want and agree upon it, we can come pretty near putting their policy through; while if there is a disagreement, it is an extremely difficult thing to obtain proper legislation or administration. It is not necessary for me to say to a body like this that the position of the United States as a great world power, and her ability to maintain with dignity and self-respect her position in the world at large, depend primarily upon the efficiency of her navy, and that you, by the work you do in the naval militia, can contribute as no other body of civilians on land can possibly contribute, to make that efficiency reach a high standard."

Queen Lil's Claim.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The senate committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico, has made a favorable report on Senator Blackburn's bill to pay Liliuokalani, formerly queen of Hiawaii, the sum of $200,000 in full satisfaction of all claims to the former crown lands in Hawaii.

JAPAN'S REPLY.

It Does Not Meet the Approbation of Russia.

St. Peterbsurg, Jan. 19.—It is now an open secret here that the Japanese reply is distinctly negative and its extremely courteous tone is only equalled by the firmness of spirit which characterizes it.

The foreign office and all the principals are so engrossed with work that it is well-nigh impossible to get a word from them, and the various agencies were treated to stereotyped official phrases, implying that diplomacy is still being used.

It is stated that their majesties and the ministers are most active. The czar's advisers have been instructed to work out some plan whereby the amour propre of both countries can be saved, but the complications and political entanglements seem beyond the powers of any one to find a solution.

England's so-called pro-Japanese policy is exciting serious attention in political circles. It is a growing sentiment that Russia has not got to do with Japan so much as with England, and that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is at the bottom of all the present trouble.

An echo is now loudly heard of the utterances of those politicians who at the moment of the Anglo-Japanese alliance announced and proclaimed that this political "coup" meant war against Russia as destroying the balance of power in the far east.

It is urged by many politicians that the time has come for Russia to retaliate by a demonstration toward the Indian frontier, and also by aggressive political tactics in Persia.

Diplomatic circles' attention is called to a reported frigid reception of the British ambassador recently by Count Lansdorff, minister of foreign affairs. There is intense irritation in the highest quarters against England and the same sentiment is being extended to America.

There is no truth in the statement telegraphed to the Cologne Gazette that a personal interview between the czar and the Japanese minister, Kurino, had been arranged. It would be most unusual for the czar to give a personal audience to a simple minister, and it is authoritatively denied that such a meeting was ever contemplated.

It is confirmed from a Japanese source that Russia, in notifying Japan of her recognition of treaty rights in Manchuria, expressly excepted the privileges of foreign settlements, and it is further said that the United States had been informed that Japan was disposed to contest this point, which it considered vital, in the exercise of trade privileges.

All the newspapers today publish editorials on the mediation suggestion, and declare such a step is unnecessary.

The press generally admits, with some irritation, that a great victory has been won by American diplomacy in Manchuria.

Russian Troops Move North.

Port Arthur, Jan. 19.—Four thousand troops are to leave here tomorrow bound northward. Otherwise city life is normal and there has been no exodus of families.

Applications by correspondents desiring to accompany the forces have all been met with a reply that hostilities are not expected and, therefore, it would be premature to issue pennies.

The authorities here state definitely that Russia has no intention or desire to interfere in Corea even should Japan continue to land small bodies of troops there in contravention of the existing treaties, as the Russians assert that the Japanese are doing, under the pretext that they are only railway guards.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 19.—A cable dispatch has been received by relatives of Rev. C. Hounsell, who is in charge of the college of the Methodist church at Seoul, Corea, in which it is said that while war is held to be certain, the United States government has taken ample precautions to take care of the missionaries who are assembling at Seoul under directions of Bishop C. B. Galloway and that there is no cause for uneasiness. The dispatch says that the American flag is carefully respected.

Keeping Army Intact.

San Francisco, Jan. 19.—Major-General MacArthur has issued an order that no extended leave of absence will be granted to army officers serving in the Pacific division until further notice.

ARE STIRRING UP COREA

Trouble There Due to Outside Influences.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The only advices received over night at the state department from the east came from Minister Allen at Seoul. He reports that Corea is in a panicky condition and there is apprehension of a riotous outbreak at any moment. Intimation is conveyed that interested foreign emissaries are at the bottom of these disturbances, the result of which may be to afford an excuse for intervention and the placing of large forces in Corea, thus precipitating a hostile collision between Russia and Japan. It is understood that the matter of reinforcing the United States legation guard at Seoul will be left to the mutual arrangement of Mr. Allen and Rear Admiral Evans. The impression prevails here that the present force of American marines at Seoul is sufficient for the protection of the legation and of the electric railway and light works, the latter of American ownership, and beyond this the government here is not disposed to go.

The Germans also have landed marines to protect the legation.

If It Comes to War.

Paris, Jan. 14.—The intention on the part of certain European powers to find means to prevent the Russo-Japanese controversy drifting into actual war, as intimated in these despatches yesterday, has begun to assume definite proportions, though until today these means were confined to an exchange of views between the cabinets as to what course was desirable, and it can be asserted positively that no tender of mediation or good offices has yet been made to Japan or Russia, since it is the accepted view that a grave moment which would warrant representations from the outside has not been reached. On the contrary, the official view here continues to expect a peaceful solution, without outside pressure. This expectation is borne out by the latest official advices. One of the despatches sent from Tokio last night alleged that Japan's answer would not be forwarded up to that time, which leads the officials to question the pessimistic reports based on the statements that Japan's answer had already been delivered and further defers any steps which may be taken toward advising the two parties to terminate the controversy.

In the meantime the cabinets of London and Paris have arrived at a quite clear understanding as to what will be done if the eventuality of war becomes imminent. This will not be by a tender of mediation, as this is considered to be too extreme a step in diplomatic procedure when two of the foremost powers are the principal disputants. The form of the representations will be that known in diplomatic usage as a tender of good offices. This consists mainly in giving friendly advice for the maintenance of peace. In the present case it is likely to include rather definite suggestions.

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THE MACHEN TRIAL.

Great Popular Interest in the Testimony Brought Out.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Large crowds are being attracted to Judge Pritchard's court by the trial of August W. Machen, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz, of Toledo, and the Groffs, for conspiracy to defraud the government through the letter box fastener contracts. The curious crowd that today eagerly listened to the evidence is composed of statesmen and politicians, from senators to pages, and it is continually shifting.

Almost directly in front of the presiding judge sat the principal figure in the court room, August W. Machen, ruddy with the glow of health. He wore a pair of tight-fitting striped trousers and a black coat wrinkled crosswise over the back from leaning forward constantly to scan the men in the jury box, or to whisper to his counsel, Charles Douglas, who sat immediately in front of him. Nothing escaped the watchful eye of Machen.

Walter S. Maher, the postoffice inspector who brought to light much of the evidence which the prosecution will present, was in court. He is a resolute looking, black-haired and dark-skinned man.

The two Groffs sat back of the Lorenzes. Samuel was dressed in a rough suit of blue and Diller in black. They did not exchange a word, but viewed the proceedings with stolid indifference.

The cross examination of John J. Howley, chief clerk in the office of the first assistant postmaster general, was continued when the trial was resumed today, Mr. Douglass conducting the examniation. The witness detailed the duties of the general superintendent of free delivery, but he could not state them as a fact, simply from his knowledge of office practice. Concerning the placing of Machen's name and initials on letters by subordinates, witness said Miss Liebhardt, Machen's stenographer had for several years done so. He admitted that he knew of this practice three years before he became chief clerk. He did not speak of it to his chief, he said, because he did not want to interfere with the affairs of Machen's division. He tolerated it, he said, until the postal investigation came up and finally informed First assistant Postmaster General Wynne that the legality of these initials and signature should be looked into. Witness admitted that the order of Mr. Wynne, prohibiting delegating the authority to others to sign the names of division chiefs was not issued until the investigation was on.

Replying to close questioning he said he could not recall any time when he held any conversation with Mr. Wynne affecting the expenditure of money for his office. He explained that division chiefs were trusted in these matters, and that he himself, never investigated the subject matter of letters. On further questioning he said the first assistant postmaster general was required personally to sign any letters calling for the expenditure of money, although from the number of matters Mr. Wynne had to attend to he did not investigate their nature, or the necessity for the expenditure.

On redirect examination, Mr. Taggart had the witness identify certain orders for Groff fasteners, signed by Mr. Wynne and by himself as acting first assistant postmaster general. He could not identify Mr. Machen's initials or signature on the orders nor the contents of the papers, saying he had never looked at them.

At this point Howley was excused and Mr. Wynne, first assistant postmaster general took the stand. He said that in the matter of the purchase of supplies for the free delivery service he always transacted his business with Mr. Machen, the general superintendent. He said it was not a part of his duties to personally attend to the direction or preparation of orders for Groff fasteners, or other supplies nor did he determine the question as to whether these supplies were absolutely necessary or not, unless particularly brought to his attention. In all such matters, he said he relied upon Mr. Machen.

Mr. Wynne said he knew nothing of the merits or demerits of the orders for the fasteners, already referred to. He said he never heard of the Groff fastener until the investigation developed.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Robert J. Wynne, first assistant postmaster general, who was on the stand when court adjourned over on Wednesday, today continued his testimony in the postal trial.

On cross examination by Mr. Kumler, the witness said he did not know whether Groff fasteners were attached to rural free delivery boxes or not. There were many things connected with the postoffice department, he said, that he knew nothing about. "I am trying to learn," Mr. Wynne sarcastically remarked, "and am doing the best I can."

Mr. Wynne was plied with questions calculated to test his knowledge of a number of details of the rural free delivery service, but they were met with a frank "I don't know," the witness adding that whenever he wanted certain information he would send to the free delivery division for it, and get it. He could not possibly give personal attention to all the details of his office.

Further questioning brought forth the statement by Mr. Wynne that the basis for the honest furnishing of supplies for the postoffice department originated in the requisition of the postmasters of the country. Asked to describe what was meant by office routine, as applied to contracts, Mr. Wynne said that certain matters were routine for him, but not for the official who had made the contract.

"If the official was entirely honest," said the witness, "and had no interest in the contract, it would be routine, but if he was dishonest he would follow everything up, and see that the contractor got the full benefit of the service."

Perry Heath, former first assistant postmaster general, then took the stand, his examination being conducted by Mr. Taggart for the government.

He testified to his service in the department from March, 1897, to July, 1900, and said he knew of the Groff fastener, which had been adopted and was in use when he entered the office.

The practice of the office in the matter of the purchase of supplies, he said, was continued after he entered upon his duties. He was shown an order for fasteners with his name attached and promptly said:

"That's my name and my signature, but I see it is signed with a rubber stamp."

The stamp, he said, was used only for formal matters, and it had not been his practice to rubber stamp a document calling for the expenditure of money. He said that without his attention being particularly called to a requisition from Machen's division, he would pass it in a formal manner. He declared that he never saw either of the Groffs until he came into the court room, and that he did not remember ever having attached his signature with the rubber stamp to the order for fasteners in question.

He then described the office circumlocution of an order for supplies, and also explained that under the law the chief clerk of the first assistant postmaster general would act as first assistant postmaster general in the latter's absence.

The witness was shown a bill for fasteners signed by Machen and marked "correct." He said he was governed in placing his own signature thereon, in approval by the fact that the voucher seemed in regular form, properly initiated.

Washington, Jan. 16.—When the trial of August W. Machen and others in the postoffice case was resumed today the cross-examination of Former Assistant Postmaster-General Johnson was begun.

Replying to questions by Mr. Douglass, of counsel for the defense, witness said that in building up the free delivery service Machen devoted himself to the work, consulting Postmaster-General Smith and the first assistant postmaster-general (the witness).

He said it was necessary to establish customs and new methods. Witness said he regarded Machen as a man of good executive ability. With reference to the initials A. W. M. on letters, he supposed they were made by Machen and would have held Machen responsible whether he initialled letters himself or whether some of Machen's office force had made the initials. Machen did not have the right to rely on his clerks to the extent that witness might rely on a clerk in his office, as Machen was responsible to him. When shown letters by Mr. Douglass and asked to identify them he said he had no reason to believe other than that they were signed by Machen. If the signature was made by others, Machen should have advised him of the fact.

"When did you first see one of the Groff fasteners?" was asked by Mr. Maddox, counsel for the Groff Brothers.

"A few days ago," replied witness.

He knew what the fasteners were, he said, the various details connected with the office having been explained to him when he took charge of the office.

When he first took charge of the office he was obliged to rely upon chiefs of bureaus to a great extent for information on many subjects, he said. Patented articles, added the witness, usually were placed under the exigency clause.

Former First Assistant Postmaster General Frank H. Jones, who served from 1893 to 1897, testified that he gave an order during his term of office for Groff fasteners. He said if orders were given for articles to be used in Machen's division it was upon Machen's information and recommendations, and witness' own judgment.

Papers were identified by witness showing that an order for a test of the Groff fasteners was given in 1893 and another order authorizing payment for a number of fasteners to be used in Washington was made in 1895.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Today marked the beginning of the second week of the trial of August W. Machen, the Groff brothers and Dr. and Mrs. Lorenz, for alleged conspiracy in furnishing postoffice supplies. When court adjourned Saturday eight witnesses for the government had testified.

When court convened today, Mr. Taggart, for the government, produced a certified copy of the patent on the Groff fastener, showing that a one-half interest had been assigned by Samuel A. Groff to his brother, Diller B. Groff.

The first witness was E. M. Gilpin, a clerk in the office of the comptroller of the treasury, who identified a paper authorizing Diller B. Groff to sign the name of Groff Bros. to all warrants, drafts and all business where the firm name was required.

James E. Bell, superintendent of delivery of the Washington city postoffice, next testified. He explained in great detail the difference between the old system of attaching letter boxes to lamp posts by means of iron bands and that represented by the Groff fastener. He first knew of the Groff fastener, he said, in 1893 or 1894.

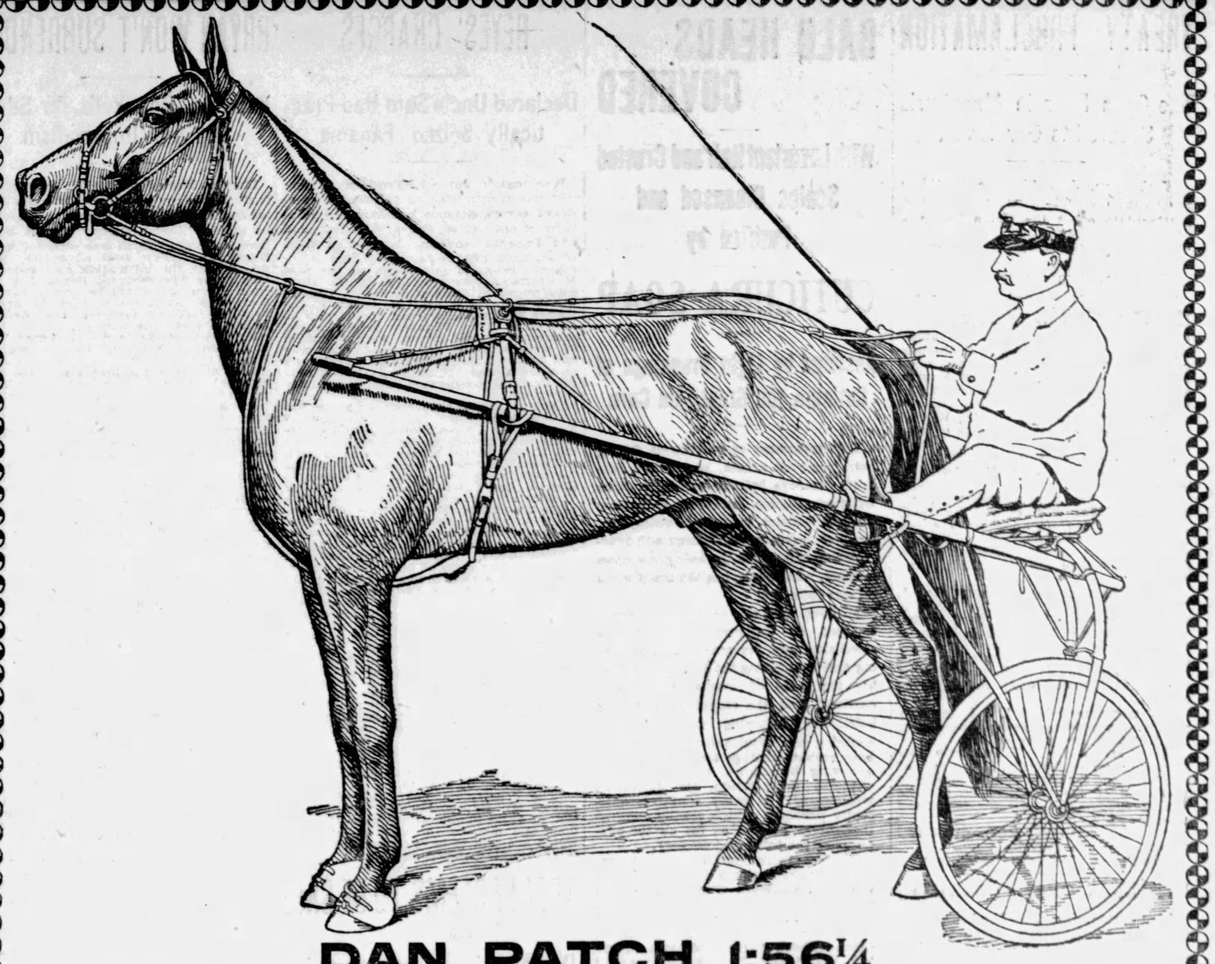
Mr. Taggart offered in evidence an order dated June 29, 1895, for 980 fasteners, but Mr. Douglass objected saying that the indictment charged the alleged conspiracy to have commenced in July, 1900.

He further pointed out that the government had so far taken no steps to produce evidence showing a prima facie case of conspiracy. Justice Pritchard, in accordance with his ruling on Friday last, excluded the evidence for the present, saying: "Until we have some evidence of an overt act I shall require a case of conspiracy to be made out."

Mr. Taggart sought to introduce further evidence, which Mr. Douglass in the course of a long argument to the court, declared was inadmissable. He insisted that the case should be confined to the period name in the indictment.

Three Men Drop 700 Feet.

Marquette, Mich., Jan. 14.—Anthony Richards and James Dunstone, Englishmen, and Antonio Beslo, an Italian, were instantly killed in the Lillie mine at Negaunee yesterday afternoon, dropping 700 feet down a shaft. They were riding to the surface in a skip, the bottom of which fell out.



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THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Senators debated the Panama question for five hours today, and it was still under discussion at the hour of adjournment. A resolution authorizing the erection of a statue to the late President Benjamin Harrison, south of the new postoffice building in Indianapolis, was adopted. The resolution reappointing John J. Alexander and Alexander Graham Bell, of Washington, D. C., as regents of the Smithsonian Institution was agreed to. Senator Bacon introduced a resolution authorizing the President to negotiate a treaty with Colombia looking to an amicable adjustment of the Panama trouble. It went over until tomorrow. Senator Dillingham introduced a bill to amend the act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska. The senate committee on naval affairs reported favorably the following measure: Senator Hale's bill providing for the construction of a vessel to be used in removing floating dangers to navigation, authorizing the appointment of Allen V. Reed as a rear admiral on the retired list, and Senator Hale's bill, prescribing that all naval supplies sent by sea shall be transported in American-built ships. Senator Lodge introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of not to exceed seven diplomatic clerks, without diplomatic rank, to serve in United States embassies and legations abroad, to receive $1,800 annually, and form an adjunct to the corps of consular clerks and candidates for advanced positions when their experience warrants their advancement. Senator Nelson introduced bills providing legislation for Alaska in conformity with recommendations by a special committee from the committee on territories, which visited Alaska last summer. Senator Gallinger introduced a bill for the establishing and organization of a corps of trained nurses in the United States navy.

The house considered the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, but reached no conclusion. Mr. Adams (Rep., Pa.), adverting to the dinner recently given in New York, referred to the result of the Jerry Simpson case as a victory won by catering to those who desire free license in rum and immorality. This statement was resented by Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.), who warmly assailed the Low administration. Messrs. Hitt, Adams and Densmore were announced as regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Delegate McGuire, of Oklahoma, introduced a bill giving the secretary of the interior authority to grant permission for laying pipe lines in the Indian Territory. Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, introduced a resolution asking the secretary of war to tell how many Mauser rifles were captured in Cuba and how many have been disposed of. Mr. Hardwick quotes from the President's message of January 4, in reference to a Costa Rican newspaper dispatch, from which the following is taken: "Hundreds of stacks of arms, confiscated by the Colombian government at the close of the late revolution, have reappeared from some mysterious source, and thousands of rifles that look suspiciously like the Mausers in the United States captured in Cuba are issuing to the gathering forces from central points of distribution." A resolution was introduced by Representative Steenerson, of commerce and labor, directing the house what legislation is required to establish an effective system of labor insurance and to what extent such a system could be established by federal authority. Bills were introduced by Delegate Kalanianole, of Hawaii, appropriating $150,000 for a building at Hilo, $1,000,000 for a building at Honolulu, $225,000 for a revenue cutter, and authorizing contests of election in Hawaii. A bill introduced by Representative Esch, of Wisconsin, provides for the establishment of permanent camps for the instruction and maneuvering of United States troops at or near Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Camp Douglas, Wis.; Conway Valley, Pa., and Niclemento Ranch, Colorado.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Panama again today was the principal subject of consideration in the senate. Mr. Carmack opened with pointed criticism of the President's course. He was followed by Mr. Spooner, the only other speaker of the day, who defended the administration. At adjournment the Panama question was still before the senate, and it was announced that the discussion would be resumed tomorrow after the disposition of the postoffice inquiry resolutions. Before the Panama subject was taken up there was a brief discussion between Messrs. Patterson and Scott on the labor troubles in Colorado. Mr. Patterson presented a telegraphic petition from the Colorado Federation of Labor requesting the adoption of his resolution providing for a senate investigation of the labor troubles in the state. The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee. Senator Stone introduced a resolution directing the committee on foreign relations to make inquiry into the Panama resolution, particularly with reference to any action on the part of the United States. Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the President be requested to tender his offices toward the peaceful adjustment of all controversies between the republics of Colombia and Panama in event of any claim on the part of the former. The Panama resolution by Mr. Gorman was laid before the senate and Mr. Carmack spoke. He contended that there was no partisanship in the attitude of the Democratic senators, but that the Republican administration had been guilty of the worst kind of partisanship in refusing to execute the Spooner law. Mr. Spooner replied in defense of the administration. Senator Fulton reported favorably from the committee on industrial expositions the bill providing for the Lewis and Clark exposition in Portland, Oregon, in 1905, making an appropriation of $2,125,000 for its support. The house bill for the eradication of the cotton boll weevil was passed. The resolutions looking to an investigation of the affairs of the postoffice department went over until tomorrow. Senator Quarles introduced a resolution directing the interstate commerce commission to furnish reports showing the principal changes in railway tariff rates and an estimate of the effect of such changes on the revenue of railway corporations during the years 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903.

After a debate lasting three hours the house today in committee of the whole, by a vote of 78 to 65, struck out of the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill the paragraph providing for the salaries and expenses of the civil service commission and the clerks employed under the commission. The action was taken on motion of Mr. Hepburn of Iowa. He was supported by both Republicans and Democrats. Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) spoke against civil service as it now exists. At 5 p. m. the committee rose without having concluded consideration of the bill. Attorney General Knox transmitted to the house his reply to the resolution asking for information regarding the manner in which he had expended the special appropriation of $500,000 for antitrust prosecutions. It showed that $25,000 had been disbursed. Representative Hill (Conn.) introduced a bill providing for the licensing of customs brokers. Mr. Roberts (Mass.) introduced a bill appropriating $1,250,000 for the purpose of completing submarine torpedo boats. Mr. Lilley (Conn.) introduced a bill authorizing the President to enter into negotiations with countries which export live stock with a view to reciprocity treaties. The allowance for labor hire at the mint at Carson City was increased $1,200. An amendment increasing the salaries of the governors of Arizona and New Mexico from $3,000 to $3,500 prevailed. A bill providing for the appointment of a customs appraiser at Pittsburg was passed.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The Senate today listened to speeches by Mr. Newlands, attacking the course of the administratin in the Panama affair, and by Mr. Depew in defense of the administration. Mr. Latimer (S. C.) spoke in advocacy of a plan for the improvement of public transportation. The bill extending until 1906 the time for the settlement of the claims of the states for the equipment of troops in the Spanish-American war was passed. The consideration of the postoffice department investigation resolutions was postponed until next Monday.

The House today passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying $23,713,700. The paragraph providing for the salaries and expenses of the civil service commission, struck out yesterday by the committee of the whole, was restored. An amendment was adopted restricting the use of government horses and carriages to the President, his secretary and cabinet officers. The Senate bill authorizing the trustees of the Columbian university to change its name was passed. The Senate joint resolution authorizing the erection of a monument in memory of Benjamin Harrison on government land in Indianapolis was passed. Representative Sibley (Pa.) introduced a bill providing that the government should not purchase any condemned armor plate. Representative Robinson introduced a bill providing for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as the state of Oklahoma. Representative Douglass (N. Y.) introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of ocean mail and freight service between the United States and its possessions and foreign countries, all of which ships must be American built after ten years and be available for use by the government during war.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Senate—The postoffice inquiry resolution and the Panama canal question divided the attention of the Senate today. Mr. Hale made a plea for the reference of all postal investigation resolutions to the committee on postoffices, and Mr. Gorman said he would be satisfied with that disposal. The question went over until tomorrow. The discussion of the Panama canal was confined to the continuation of Mr. Teller's argument that the course of the United States in the recent revolt of Panama was contrary to international law and sound morals. Senator Penrose introduced a bill prohibiting the issuing or paying of money orders or the registering of letters on Sunday. He also introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint to the rank of lieutenant general, retired, from the major generals on the retired list such officers as may have commanded brigades and who held the rank of brigader general between the years of 1861 and 1865, provided that upon the retirement of the present incumbent the grade of lieutenant general shall be abolished.

House—The House devoted a brief session to District of Columbia business. While in committee of the whole the postoffice scandal was discussed. A supplemental estimate for an appropriation of $3,445,000 for "armament of fortifications" was transmitted by Secretary Root through Secretary Shaw.

WRECK IN MAMMOTH CAVE

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 18.—Eighteen delegates to the convention of the National League of Commission Merchants were thrown into the icy waters of Echo river which winds through Mammoth Cave, and were saved only by the coolness of the guide, John Nelson, and the heroic work of Charles A. Muhlbonner, of Pittsburg, Pa. The party included W. H. Harris, Chicago; Frank E. Wagner, Chicago; John H. Barnett, Chicago; L. Lipman, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Smith, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Muhlbronner, S. P. Craig, Pittsburg; H. C. Rogers, Buffalo; C. S. Stacey, Minneapolis; Ed. Tubbing, St. Paul, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fillebrown, St. Paul; Miss Lucie Patch, Boston.

The roof of the cave over the Echo river is arched and the space in the center, owing to an unaccountable rise in the river, was only two and a half feet above the water. In order to ensure the passage of the boat the men and women were forced to stoop over. At one place the boat swerved to one side, raking the heads of the persons in the boat next to the bank. These leaned farther forward to escape striking their heads. This lowered one end of the boat and the water began to flow in rapidly. The guide saw the danger and called to Mr. Muhlbronner to jump and take the chain. This he did, landing on a steep bank, which afforded only a slight foothold. Lying down on his face, he held to the chain and pulled the boat towards the bank.

The boat sank in eight feet of water, but further back, where there was no landing, the water is eighteen feet deep.

By the light of a single lantern the party escaped by climbing over Mr. Muhlbronner's prostrate form, and after waiting several hours for a boat were brought in safety to daylight.

EVANS AT MANILA.

Manila, Jan. 18.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, in command of the United States Asiatic fleet, arrived here today from Honolulu, with the battleship squadron sailing in close formation. The speed maintained during the entire trip averaged over twelve miles per hour.

Rear Admiral Stirling, in command of the Philippine squadron, has arrived from Hong Kong on the Rainbow, and Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, in command of the cruiser squadron, is expected to arrive here with his ships tomorrow. When the entire fleet in Asiatic waters is assembled, every available vessel will be ordered to Olongapho for maneuvers. Capt. Richardson Clover has relieved Capt. Urial Sebree in command of the Wisconsin.

Daughter of John Brown Dead.

Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Ruth Brown Thompson, daughter of John Brown, the liberator, is dead at her home here, aged 75 years.

189953A

TREATY PROCLAMATION

The Open Door in Manchuria Secured to Our Trade.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The President has issued the following proclamation putting into effect the China-American commercial treaty:

"By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas a treaty and three annexes between the United States of America and China to extend further the commercial relations between them and otherwise to promote the interests of the people of the two countries were concluded and signed at Shanghai in the English and Chinese languages, on the eighth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, the original of the English text of which treaty and annexes is word for word as follows:

(Here is published the text of the treaty opening ports in Manchuria to American trade.)

"And, whereas, the said treaty and annexes had been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Washington, on the thirteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and four;

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty and annexes to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and four, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

(Seal. "By the President:

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 14.—The house committee on foreign affairs today heard a delegation consisting of B. F. Trueblood, Robert Treat Paine and E. D. Mead, of Boston; J. I. Gilbert, of New York, and J. A. Bailey, of Philadelphia, in favor of the establishment of an international congress. The committee was asked to favor a resolution to be introduced in the house authorizing the President to invite the governments of the world to join in establishing such a congress to meet at stated periods to deliberate on questions of common interest to the nations and to make recommendations thereon to the governments.

Such a congress, it was stated, would exert a great and growing influence in favor of amity and mutual good will, would lessen the dangers of war and assure the permanence of peace and the continuance of prosperous commercial relations.

THE NEW CONSULS.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The house committee on foreign affairs today authorized a favorable report on the bill creating consulates and providing for consuls at Mukden and Antung, China, and instructed Chairman Hitt to call the bill up in the house at an early day.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 14.—The Russian press, generally speaking, is preserving silence regarding the Chinese-American treaty and efforts to elicit an official view have proved unsuccessful.

MONITORS TO BE SOLD.

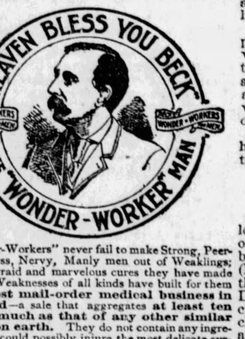
Washington, Jan. 13.—An order has been issued by the secretary of the navy, that the old single turret monitors Nahant, Jason, Canonicus, Lehigh and Montauk shall be stricken from the navy list and sold at public auction to the highest bidder. These iron clads outlived their usefulness. For many years past they have been anchored in the mud at the League Island navy yard. Each of these vessels cost originally about $50,000, but they are valuable now, merely as junk.

Asking Pension Legislation.

Washington, Jan. 14.—A committee appointed at the last national encampment of the G. A. R. to bring to the attention of congress some needed change in the present pension laws, is in session here to draft the proposed legislation. The committee consists of Chas. G. Burton, chairman, Nevada, Mo.; A. A. Taylor, Cambridge, Ohio; John C. Linehan, Penacook, N. H.; H. E. Taintor, Hartford, Conn.; Bernard Kelly, Topeka, Kas., and I. B. Raymond, Hampton, Iowa. As a body the committee called today on the President to pay its respects and to enlist his interest and influence in securing the enactment of the legislation desired. The members of the committee had an extended visit with the President. He assured them of his entire sympathy in their undertaking.

Are You a Man?

BECK'S WONDER-WORKERS PRICE ONE DOLLAR FOR MEN.



"Wonder-Workers" never fail to make Strong, Peerless, Fearless, Nervy, Manly men out of Weaklings; and the myraid and marvelous cures they have made of Men's Weaknesses of all kinds have built for them **the largest male mail-order medical business in the world**—a sale that aggregates **at least ten times as much as that of any other similar remedy on earth.** They do not contain any ingredients that could possibly injure the most delicate system, and the names of men who buy them are held sacred forever. I want you to know that I am your friend in fact as well as in name, and if you order "Wonder-Workers" I want you to **mention this paper,** the publisher of which is authorized to publish **me as a** fraud if I fail to do exactly as I agree with its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $5.25 to pay packing and postage, I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of this city, (the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President), or to any of your frends in Springfield. Sincerely your friend,

GEO. S. BECK,

44 and 46 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

BALD HEADS COVERED

With Luxuriant Hair and Crusted Scalps Cleansed and Purified by

CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by Light Dressings of Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions now rely on Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and nursery.

Complete treatment for every humour, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood, may now be had for one dollar. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the World. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "The Great Humour Cure."

THE SMOOT CASE

Senate Committee Began Its Hearings on the Matter.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The senate committee on privileges and elections met today for the purpose of hearing the representations of the attorneys on both sides of the case involving the right of Senator Smoot, of Utah, to occupy his seat. Former Representative Taylor, of Ohio, appeared for some of the protestants, and T. B. Stephenson for those who are represented by the National Reform association. A. S. Worthington and Waldemar Van Cott were present on behalf of Senator Smoot, who also was in attendance.

The first presentation was made by Mr. Taylor, who began his statement by saying that he did not know that any proof would be presented in support of the charge that Mr. Smoot was a polygamist. He took up the question of the right of the senate to expel a member, contending that the senate's authority in the matter is limited only by the question of propriety. On the point of testimony Mr. Taylor said the protestants expected to prove the following charges in substance, that Senator Smoot is a Mormon in good standing, that the Mormon priesthood is clothed with supreme authority; that the first president and twelve apostles, of whom Smoot is one, have not abandoned belief in polygamy; that a majority practice polygamy and all encourage it.

4. Though pledged by the compact of statehood and bound by the law of their commonwealth, this supreme body, whose voice is the law to its people, and whose members were individually and directly responsible for good faith to the American people, permitted without protest or objection, their legislators to pass a law nullifying the statute against polygamous cohabitation. For all these things Reed Smoot is responsible in law and in conscience to this body and to the American people.

In connection with the third specification, Mr. Taylor gave a list of the documents recognized by the Mormon church as inspired. In this list he did not include the manifesto of 1890 suspending the command to take plural wives, but he contended that this manifesto does not prohibit polygamy. He laso declared that the doctrines and covenants of the church are still published by the church without any reference to the manifesto.

In reply Mr. Worthington said the statements made by Mr. Taylor differ very materially from the charges made in the formal statements and he asked time in which to make a reply, which was granted.

Senator McGomas asked whether there was any one present who appeared for the persons who charge Mr. Smoot with being a polygamist. No one answered and Mr. Worthington said that if any one did appear to support that charge it must be borne in mind that Mr. Smoot has positively denied it. He referred to Mr. Smoot's answer setting forth the circumstances of his marriage, which, Mr. Worthington said, was the only marriage he had contracted.

Mr. Taylor declared that proof of Mr. Smoot's acts and his knowledge of other acts in contravention and defiance of the law would be supplied.

"Six of the apostles who signed the plea to the President for amnesty with vows of patriotism and repentance are today," he added, "living in polygamy," and, he said, in response to a question by a member of the committee, that this was undoubtedly within the knowledge of Mr. Smoot.

The public hearing continued about two hours, and at its conclusion the committee went into executive session.

A POSTAL RESOLUTION

Washington, Jan. 18.—Resolutions looking to an investigation by congress of the postoffice department were laid before the senate today and Mr. Hale (Me.) addressed that body in defense of the administration and in criticism of the Democratic side concerning the insufficiency of the Bristow inquiry. He declared there never had been so ruthless an investigation as that which had exposed the frauds in the postoffice department. Mr. Hale said it had been settled by general consent that all of the resolutions coming from different senators should be sent to the committee on postoffices and post roads for consideration. He believed that to be the most suitable way of proceeding inasmuch as the chairman of that committee had given assurance that the resolutions would be reported promptly.

Perry Heath, testifying in the postal fraud cases, commends August W. Machen as a competent man in the service. Heath says that the routine of the office allowed clerks to order supplies.

REYES' CHARGES.

Declared Uncle Sam Had Practically Seized Panama

Washington, Jan. 19.—President Roosevelt has transmitted to the senate additional correspondence touching the relations of the United States with Columbia and Panama, covering the period from December 2, 1903, to January 6 last.

A statement of grievances on the part of Colombia was presented to the state department by General Reyes on December 26. Sen. Reyes says the course of the United States had worked deep injury to Colombia. The Panama revolutionists, continues General Reyes, were counseled by speculators of several countries who had assumed the direction of affairs, and he asserts that thousands of inhabitants of Panama condemned the separatists' movement.

General Reyes says that Panama has become independent "because the government of the United States desired it; because with its incomparably superior force the United States prevented the landing of Colombian troops; because even before the saparatists' movement was known in Bogota, the United States had its war vessels at the entrance of Colombian ports preventing the departure of Colombian battalions; because without regard to the precedent established by statesmen who have dealt with this matter, the United States had not respected our rights in that strip of land which Colombia considers as a divine bequest for the innocent use of the American family of states, and finally because the government of the United States invoking and putting into practice the right of might has taken from us by bloodless conquest, but by conquest nevertheless, the most important part of the national territory."

Secretary Hay answered this note under date of January 5. He says the government has carefully considered the grave complaints made and assures General Reyes of our most friendly sentiments for the government and people of Colombia. The questions submitted, he says, can be considered only in the light of accomplished facts, of which one is that the republic of Panama has become a member of the family of nations.

"The department has read with surprise," Mr. Hay comments, "your repetition of gross immputations upon the conduct and motives of this government, which are said to have appeared in reputable American newspapers."

TREATY SEEMS TO BE SAFE

Democratic Leaders Angry but Can Do Nothing.

Washington, Jan. 19.—A conference of the Democratic senators to discuss the Panama situation, was held today at the committee room of Senator Gorman. More than two hours were consumed in consideration of the various plans suggested of getting full information concerning the alleged participation by United States officials in the revolution on the isthmus. Nearly every senator spoke and it was the unanimous opinion that the Republican senators are in possession of facts which have been withheld from the Democrats. Despite this feeling it was agreed there is no way the canal treaty can be defeated in the senate. It was admitted that a number of Democrats must vote for ratification of the convention as their geographical position and the consequent commercial conditions demand it. The action of the Republican members of the senate foreign relations committee in adopting the Lodge resolution to report the treaty without delay was commented on and several Democrats, notably Senators Morgan, Daniel, Bailey and Pettus, predicted that if goaded by Republican precipitancy, the Democrats might yet become a unit in voting for rejection of the convention. Other senators agreed that this was impossible and after the meeting admitted that it is plainer than ever that the treaty will be ratified. No plan was adopted and another conference will be held at the call of Senator Gorman.

JACKSON'S CELEBRATION.

Washington, Jan. 18.—President Roosevelt received a delegation of about a hundred prominent men of Michigan today in the east room of the white house. They extended to him an invitation to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the birthday of the Republican party, to be held "Under the Oaks" at Jackson, Mich., on the 6th of next July, and incidentally gave him an enthusiastic greeting. The personnel of the delegation included many of the most prominent Republicans of Michigan, as well as some Democrats. Heading the delegation were Governor A. T. Bliss, Senators Burrows and Alger, ex-Governor John T. Rich, Speaker John J. Carton, of the house of representatives; Attorney General Charles L. Blair, members of the Michigan delegation in the house of representatives, and many others.

The chairman of the delegation was Hon. James O'Connell, editor of the Jackson Patriot. Speeches were made by Mr. O'Donnell, Senators Burrows and Alger, the magnitude of the celebration being explained fully. The suggestion was made that the president receive on that day the official notification of his nomination, in the event of the Chicago convention's favorable action on his candidacy.

The president replied briefly to the addresses, indicating that he would determine later whether he would be able to accept the invitation. His speech was punctuated with cheers and applause, and at its conclusion the Michigan men made the white house ring with cheers.

TREATY AMENDED.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Senate committee on foreign relations today adopted an amendment to the Panama canal treaty giving to the United States partial jurisdiction over the harbors of Colon and Panama in order to protect the shipping interests of this country. Under the treaty the harbors are not included in the grant to this government, and the question has been raised that the republic of Panama has the power to adopt regulations which might interfere with the free operation of the shipping of the world. The amendment is in the nature of a safeguard, and, it is believed, will not meet with any opposition from the republic of Panama. The Republican members of the committee are inclined to favor a few minor amendments to the treaty if only for the purpose of bringing about ratification of the convention by the constitutional convention of the new republic and thus meet and dispose of one of the vigorously fought contentions of the Democrats that the treaty has not been ratified by a tangible form of government.

Pine Ridge Lands.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones will recommend to the President the issuance of a proclamation opening to settlement the tract of land in Nebraska, ten miles long and five miles wide, adjoining the Pine Ridge agency across the line in South Dakota. This tract has been reserved for some years to protect the Pine Ridge Indians from the sale of liquor within its borders.

The Tyner Case.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Counsel for former Assistant Attorney General Tyner and former Law Clerk Harrison J. Barrett, who were removed from their offices in the postoffice department as a result of the postal investigation, have filed a request for a special appeal to the district court of appeals from the action of Justice Pritchard in overruling the demurrers to two of the indictments against them.

BRYAN WON'T SURRENDER

Peerless One Yells for Silver and Anti-Imperialism.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 19.—"No surrender!" is the battle cry of William Jennings Bryan and his free silver friends, as developed at the "Dollar Dinner" in his honor here last night, which was attended by 700 Democrats. Few gold advocates were present, as the intimation had gone out that those who deserted Bryan four and eight years ago would be unwelcome. If there was any desire to heal the breach between the two factions the banquet failed to serve the purpose.

Mr. Bryan spoke to the sentiment "The Moral Issue." When he declared that the Kansas City platform was sound in every plank, and that the first act of the next national Democratic convention should be to reaffirm it in its entirety, and its next act should be the addition of new planks in harmony with it and covering such new questions as demand consideration.

"Then the convention should elect candidates who believe in the platform—candidates whose Democracy will not be an issue in the campaign and whose fidelity to Democratic principles will not be doubted at the election."

"EMPEROR OF SAHARA" WANTS A BODY GUARD

London, Jan. 19.—The development of Jacques Lebaudy's "Empire of Sahara" is about to take a turn which will be of some interest to the United States. M. Lebaudy has decided to draw the officers and non-commissioned officers for two battalions of imperial life guards from Great Britain and the United States, and, in pursuance of this idea, he will submit to President Roosevelt an invitation to name any officer of his former Rough Riders whom he can personally recommend for commissions.

TROUBLE AT BEIRUT

Constantinople, Jan. 16.—Mutinous Turkish troops have been terrorizing Beirut, Syria, for several days. The mutineers, who number about 1,300 men, were landed January 11 from Yemen, Arabia, and immediately besieged the governor's palace, demanding the payment of about $80,000 in arrears and threatening otherwise to sack the town. The governor succeeded in pacifying the men and made them daily small advances, borrowed from the branch of the Ottoman bank, until Thursday, when the bank was closed, owing to it being a holiday. The latest accounts received here said the mutineers were threatening to sack the bank.

The Brooklyn, flagship of the European squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Sigsbee, is, according to the last report, available at Beirut, which port she reached January 4 from Alexandria. The San Francisco sailed from Alexandria January 8 for Aboukir Bay, 13 miles from Alexandria. The Machias was at Jibutila, French Somaliland, December 22.

IMPORTANT WORK

Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 16.—The president of the republic has sent a message to congress asking authorization to open tenders for the construction of the port of Valparaiso according to surveys and plans made by Jacob Kraus, director of the Polytechnic School of the Netherlands.

This work, which will cost about $11,000,000, will be of immense benefit to central Chili, and the neighboring provinces of Argentina after the opening of the Panama canal, and the construction of the trans-Andean railway.

M'CLELLAN'S VIEW.

New York, Jan. 14.—Mayor McClellan today announced the appointment as this city's commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition Thomas E. Hynes, who was Mayor Low's commissioner of corrections.

In view of the fact that a question has been reased in some quarters as to Mr. McClellan's eligibility for the presidency because he was born in Dresden, Germany, the mayor was asked if he considered hmiself a natural bonafide citizen of the United States.

"Is that question academic or political?" asked the mayor. "If it is political I am not here to discuss politics. If it is academic I will say that I am a natural-born citizen of the United States."

SOLICITED A BRIBE.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 14.—Circuit Attorney Folk was informed today that a representative of the house of delegates combine had solicited a bribe of $10,000 from certain St. Louis ticket brokers to kill the bill prohibiting the scalping of railroad excursion tickets. It is now charged that delegates voted for the bill in retaliation for the refusal of the ticket brokers to subscribe to a boodle fund.

Subpoenas to appear before the grand jury were issued for Simon Steiner, ticket broker; Max Schunach, F. J. Linberg, president of the St. Louis Ticket Brokers' association; Speaker Gazzolo, of the house, and Delegate John R. Fontaine.

Street Car Crushed.

Detroit, Jan. 16.—An eastbound Michigan line car carrying a heavy load of passengers hurrying home at the close of the day was struck by a Grand Trunk passenger train last evening at Gratiot avenue and Dequindere street. More than 34 people were injured, the heavy double truck car being carried 30 feet down the track from the point of collision and being almost demolished.

32 years ago we occupied one room with two clerks and published a catalogue a quarter the size of a hymn-book.

"Grandfather Traded With Us"

One of the greatest joys of this great business is the many kind letters we receive daily from our customers, expressing their pleasure and satisfaction with our goods and methods.

Often the most significant part of the letter is embodied in the few words: "My grandfather traded with you years ago." It is the complete confidence of our customers in our honesty, born of past experience in dealing here, that enables us to hold their continued trade.

One-time special "below cost offerings" to catch an occasional customer, and making up the loss on subsequent orders, would never build a business like ours.

It is the constant saving and steady stream of pleasant business relations which makes our patrons eager to speak a good word for us at every opportunity.

Our prices are 15 to 50 per cent below regular retail figures.

We Want You to Try Us and test for yourself our ability to please you. Tell us what kind of goods you are interested in and we will send you without charge any of the following illustrated special catalogues quoting wholesale prices. Merely mention the number or letter of the catalogue you want.

100 Artists' Supplies
105 Athletic Goods
110 Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Tools
115 Builders' Hardware and Supplies
120 Carpenter and Builders' Tools and Materials
125 Crockery and Glassware
130 Cutlery
135 Dry Goods
140 Fancy and Novelty Goods
145 Farm Implements
150 Fishing tackle
155 Popular-priced Furniture
160 Harness
165 Jewelry
170 Kitchen Supplies
175 Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Trimmings
180 Lamps and Lanterns
185 Linoleums, Carpets and Curtains
190 Men's Hats and Gloves
195 Men's Shoes
200 Men's Wearing Apparel
205 Music and Musical Instruments
210 Notions
215 Saddles and Saddlery
220 Silverware
225 Sporting Goods
230 Stationary and Office Supplies
235 Stoves
240 Toys, Dolls and Games
245 Underwear
250 Vehicles
255 Wagon Makers' Supplies
260 Watches and Clocks
265 Women's Shoes
300 Women's Catalogue (Cloaks, Furs, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Hats, etc.)
B Bicycles
C Baby Carriages
D Dairy Supplies
G Drugs and Patent Medicines
J Telephones and Electrical Goods
K Cameras and Photo Supplies
M Books
R Fancy Grade Furniture
T Trunks
U Youths' and Boy's Clothing
V1 Men's Made-to-order Clothing with samples of fabrics. Suits $10.50 to $16.50
V2 Same as V1 except suit prices $18.00 to $35.00
VO Made-to-order Overcoats with samples
W Men's Ready-Made Clothing
Mackintosh Catalogue
Butterick Fashion Catalogue
GL Grocery List (published every 60 days).

Cut this slip out and send it TODAY

Enclosed find 15 cents for partial postage on Catalogue No. 72, four 2c stamps for Wall Hanger or 20c for both.

Name _____ (Be sure and write very plainly.)

Postoffice _____

Route No. _____ County _____ State _____

48

Send four 2-cent stamps for our **10 Color Wall Hanger** showing the inside of this building, with the goods and the clerks at work. One of the most complex and complicated pieces of lithography ever attempted. Very interesting and attractive. You can get it for what it cost us—four 2c stamps.

Our Big Catalogue contains over 1100 pages and wholesale prices on Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Furniture, Harness, Implements, Vehicles, Clothing (all kinds for Men, Women and Children), Millinery, Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Sporting Goods—practically everything that anybody could want.

It also contains freight rates, full instructions for ordering, and tells you everything you might want to know about us.

Ordering is easy from this wonderful book, which costs us almost one dollar apiece to print and send out.

Send for it today and save the profit you pay your dealer. You can get your money back if your purchases are not satisfactory. Fill out this slip, enclosing 15 cents for partial postage as a guarantee of good faith.

Today, we occupy more than 200 times as much floor space, employ over 3000 people and our catalogue contains over 1100 large pages.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,

Michigan Ave., Madison & Washington Sts., Chicago

Complete satisfaction or money refunded without question.

PETER MUST ABDICATE

Russia Decides Military Murderers Must Be Punished.

Vienna, Jan. 19.—King Peter of Servia, according to report from Cettinje, Montenegro, published by the Neues Weiner Journal, is prepared to voluntarily renounce the throne and allow the powers to nominate his successor.

The Prince of Montenegro is said to have received a mandate from Russia to clear up the precarious situation in Servia, and King Peter is alleged to have recognized the untenability of his position and to be willing to abdicate. His successor, it is added, will only be permitted to ascend the throne conditional on his agreeing to punish the leaders of the conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, removing all those who were directly or indirectly concerned in the regicides.

The statement published by the Neues Weiner Journal is not confirmed, but all reports indicate that affairs in Servia are steadily growing worse and that they are causing the greatest anxiety in Russia and Austria. The Servian conspirators are said to be openly threatening to take revenge on Europe by joining in the expected Macedonian outbreak in the spring. The international condition of Servia is alarming. Outside, life and property are insecure. The roads are infested with brigands.

GEN. GORDON'S FUNERAL.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 14.—With the homage which the South had paid him in his life, following him to his grave, Gen. John E. Gordon, soldier, statesman and citizen, and one of the South's great figures in the civil war, was buried in Oakland cemetery today. Nearly every foot of ground traversed by the long line of troops and carriages on its way from the church to Oakland cemetery was of the highest historic interest.

The memorial services which were conducted in the house of representatives at the state capitol were attended by thousands. Governors and distinguished statesmen of the South, Confederate leaders and veterans who fought through the war between the states, gave their eulogies to Gordon's name. A salute of 17 guns was fired during the day, and courts and schools were closed and many of the business places suspended business during the funeral. The memorial exercises were presided over by Governor Terrell.

Following the memorial exercises, which were concluded at noon, the body was carried across the street to the Central Presbyterian church where the religious services were conducted. They were of the simplest order. During the funeral, the different organizations of military, veterans and civic bodies were formed outside the church. Five companies men were in line, the procession consisting of the Sixteenth regiment, U. S. A.; the Second and Fifth regiments, Georgia State Guard; a detachment of the Florida militia, three troops of cavalry and a detachment of the different posts of United Confederate Veterans A long line of carriages followed the procession.

The services at the cemtery were simple, consisting of a salute of guns by companies and the sounding of "taps." The casket was placed in a vault near the Confederate monument.

DEMOCRATIC CALL.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The following official call was issued today for the assembling of the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, July 6th next:

"Washington, Jan. 18, 1904.

"The Democratic national committee having met in the city of Washington on the twelfth day of January, 1904, has appointed Wednesday, the sixth day of July, 1904, as the time, and chosen St. Louis, Missouri, as the place for holding the Democratic national convention. Each state is entitled to representation therein equal to double the number of its senators and representatives in the congress of the United States, and each territory, Alaska, Indian Territory and the District of Columbia shall have six delegates.

"All Democratic citizens of the United States who can unite with us in the effort for a pure and economical constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention. (Signed).

"JAMES K. JONES, Chairman.
"C. A. WALSH, Secretary."

THE BUFFALO FIRE

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Fire among the wholesale establishments and warehouses in the triangular block formed by the junction of Pearl and Erie streets, early today, caused a loss estimated at $250,000, divided as follows: George Irish Paper company, $100,000; Julius W. Georger, wholesale hat and cap dealer, $30,000; buildings owned by H. W. Fames, $100,000; William Hengerer company $20,000. The losses are pretty well covered by insurance. Five firemen were injured, one seriously. The tenstory brick Dun building, which forms the apex of the triangle was not damaged. The fire started in Georger's store and communicated to the George Irish Paper Company building, thence to the Hengerer company's warehouse. All the buildings were of brick five stories high and extended through the block from Pearl to Erie street. The fire in the Hengerer building was checked and the Dun building was saved.

Noted Botanist Dead.

Westchester, Pa., Jan. 16.—Josiah Hoopes, a prominent botanist and writer on horticulture for leading agricultural publications in America and Europe, died today, aged 72 years.

ANOTHER BATTLE IS DUE

Morales' Troops Marching to Meet Gen. Jiminez.

Cape Haytien, Jan. 19.—General Jiminez, leader of the Dominican revolution, is very much crippled by the loss which his forces have sustained through the recapture of Puerto Plata by President Morales. The troops of the president are now marching on Santiago de los Caballeros, where, it is believed, the decisive battle will take place. It is presumed that this engagement will be stubbornly fought on both sides.

Kentucky to Disfranchise Negro.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 16.—The house committee on suffrage and election has decided to report favorably the Heflin suffrage bill. This measure in effect disfranchises the negro on the ground of illiteracy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Jan. 16.—Though not thoroughly opened yet, except at the southwest, spring trade is beginning to liven up, and this, coupled with a large volume of clearances sales by retailers, gives an appearance of activity to midwinter operations. The industrial situation shows improvement, particularly in iron and steel mill resumptions, and in the putting into blast of more coke furnaces. Little or no friction seems to attend the numerous wage reductions scheduled for the current month, and though weather conditions are a bar to activity in outside work, an active spring is looked for in this line. While war talk and weather conditions have operated to raise prices of food products, the unquestionable improvement in the tone of trade is the mainspring of the upward swing in prices of iron and steel, the other metals and hides and leather, which, with the advance in raw textiles, helped to raise the general level of value of staple products to close to the highest for a year past, and 37 per cent above the low point of 1896, though 7 per cent below the high point of 1900.

The iron trade is irregular, but on the whole a favorable view is taken of conditions and outlook, reduction is down to the minimum of the past five years, though current resumption may swell the output slightly. A sale of 20,000 tons of rails for Turkey is reported. Wire is strong and barb wire and nails have been advanced. Tin plates are more active; there is more inquiry for structural and old material, and steel scraps are higher. American rail buyers are out of the market, because, it is said, Canadian railroads are getting rails cheaper than on this side of the line. Copper, lead and tin are all higher on reported good demand.

Stocks of cotton goods are small. New season men's wear woolens are opening at slightly lower prices than a year ago. Wool is steady, but quiet. A good year is expected in the shoe trade, which has been benefited by late severe weather.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Jan. 19.—Close.—Trade in all grains today was moderately active and a firmer feeling prevailed at the close in all grains. Wheat closed strong, unchanged for the cash and January options to ½@¾c higher for May and July. Trading in May was brisk. Armour was a factor in the market. The strength of the outside markets, particularly Chicago, was a prominent feature. Bradstreet's available on statement showed a decrease for the week of 4,000,000 bushels. During the afternoon the morning loss was recovered and prices continued higher until the close, which was a small fraction under the high point for May. Foreigners were quiet. Shorts covered freely. Opening wheat prices this morning were irregular ¼c lower to ¼c over yesterday's closing figures. Trade was rather quiet during the morning hours, but the absence of war news coupled with the lack of trade caused prices to drift a fraction lower during the first hour. At noon the early loss had been recovered. The markets seemed to be less affected by the war news this morning. Armour was credited with being a heavy buyer of all offerings at Chicago this morning. Cables from Liverpool and the continent came easier. Consols were up ⅛ point. There is no relief from the drouth in the southwest. The map today showed continued mild weather in the west and southwest with lower temperatures in the extreme north. There were a few light snows in Manitoba. The official weekly snow map shows no snow protection south of the northern border of Nebraska. There is no covering in Missouri, Kansas or southward. There is a light covering over northeastern Iowa, over northern Illinois and Ohio valley. Northwest receipts today were moderate, 322 cars against 416 a week ago and 357 a year ago. Southwest receipts today were 356,200 bushels, against 291,000 and 268,000.

Primary receipts today were 829,000 bu., against 781,000 a week ago, and 718 a year ago; shipments, 54,000, against 478,000 and 268,000.

Corn closed firm, unchanged to ¼c higher in sympathy with the better feeling in wheat and with Chicago corn. Trade was active.

Foreigners were quiet today.

Opening corn prices came ¼c to ⅜c under yesterday. Trade was exceedingly quiet during the morning, but prices held up well, and May advancing a small fraction and July nominally unchanged. Chicago corn was steady with the bull operators there quiet. Weather conditions were favorable. Cables were easier. Receipts are large, 108 cars being received here today. Only nine cars graded, however.

Primary receipts today were 1,208,000 bushels, against 1,067,000 a week ago and 1,200,000 a year ago; shipments, 604,000, against 460,000 and 463,000.

Oats closed strong in sympathy with Chicago and under the influence of the better tone to the other grains. Cash and January closed ⅜c up, with May ¼c and July lower.

Oats expressed an easier tone on the opening, ¼c lower. Trade was quiet and prices were nominally unchanged at noon. There were no news features of importance. The steadiness of the outside grains was felt here.

The clover seed market was easier, closing today at a decline of 2½c on the dull trade, coupled with some selling.

The easiness in clover seed was continued in the opening prices this morning. The market opened unchanged to 2½c lower. Trade was exceedingly dull, but the opening loss had been partially recovered at noon. Receipts today were 690 bags, against 300 a year ago; shipments, 1,345, against 1,608.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Today Jan. 17 Close.	Close
Wheat—					
Cash	92¼	92¾	92¼	92½	92½
Jan	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	92½
May	91	91¾	90½	91½	91
July	85	85¾	85	85¾	85
Corn—					
Cash	46½	....	....	46¼	46½
Jan	46½	....	....	46½	46½
May	49¾	50¾	49¾	50¼	49¾
July	49	49¾	49	49¼	49¼
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	41¼	40¾
Jany	....	....	....	41¼	40¾
May	42	....	....	42	42½
July	38½	38½	38¼	38½	38⅝
Clover Seed—					
Cash	$6.92½	$6.92½	$6.90	$6.90	$ 92½
Jan	6.92½	6.92½	6.90	6.90	6.92½
Feb	6.92½	....	....	6.92½	6.96
March	7.00	7.00	6.97½	6.97½	7.00

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
May	88¾	90	88¾	90	88¾
July	82¾	83½	82½	83½	82⅝
Sept.	79½	79⅝	78¾	79½	79
Corn—					
May	49⅝	49⅞	49¼	49⅞	49⅝
July	48⅝	48¾	47⅝	48¼	48¼
Sept.	47⅝	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞	47⅝
Jan.	45¼	45¾	45½	45¾	....
Oats—					
May	41⅜	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	41⅜
July	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	37⅝
Sept.	33½	33½	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
Jan.	38⅛	39	38⅛	39	38⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—				
May	91⅝	92¾	91¼	92¼	91⅝
July	87⅝	88¼	87⅝	88¼	87⅝
Corn—					
May	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—				
May	84⅝	85⅝	84⅝	85⅝	85¼
July	80⅞	81⅝	80⅞	81⅝	81⅜

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	....	89¼	88¼
July	....	....	....	88¼	87⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	....	88	87¼
July	....	....	....	87¼	86¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	....	....	....	$12.95	$12.90
May	12.30	12.35	13.17	13.20	13.17
Lard—					
Jan.	6.87	6.92	6.87	6.92	6.85
May	7.10	7.20	7.10	7.17	7.10
Ribs—					
Jan.	....	....	....	6.37	6.37
May	6.70	6.72	6.65	6.67	6.67

Money and Stocks.

New York, Jan. 19.—Wall Street.—Yesterday's buying movement continued into the opening dealings today and there was active and varied demand throughout the list. There were no gains in excess of a small fraction, except for an advance of a point in Pittsburg, C. C. & St. Louis. Wisconsin Central pfd. lost 1½.

A large volume of business was transacted in the early dealings in stocks, but the fluctuations of the usual leaders were quite narrow. Prominent stocks were tending lower at 11 o'clock, but the offerings were getting smaller. Among the prominent gains were 6 points in Chicago and Eastern Illinois certificates, 4 in Minneapolis & St. Louis pfd., 3 in Realty pfd., 2